A HISTORY OF THE Laſt SESSION OF THE Preſent Parliament.

WITH A

Correct LIST of Both Houſes.

LONDON:

Printed, and Sold by W. BOREHAM, at the *Angel* in *Pater-Noſter-Row.* 1718.

Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

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INTRODUCTION,

By the PUBLISHERS of this HISTORY.

WE have had several Pamphlets cursorily published after the Closing the former Sessions of this Parliament, some of which being called Collections, *others* Histories, *have led us into Two Things, both which have issued in this Publication.*

1. *The unnecessary Expence of Money to purchase, what it is too plain we were deceiv'd in when we had it, those Performances having been no more than a meer Repetition of what had been patch'd up together in the Daily Papers of News-Writers and Journallists, or in that more frightful Bundle of Fiction call'd* The Political State, *wherein the Parliament Affairs are most horribly mis-represented, and the World egregiously imposed upon.*

2. *The great Neceſſity and Uſefulneſs of a plain Impartial Hiſtory or Collection of Parliament Tranſactions, ſuch as the Members may look over with Satisfaction, and which Common Readers may lay up with Advantage and Improvement.*

Theſe Two Reaſons have oblig'd the Publiſhers of this Work to endeavour to have it compil'd with the utmoſt Exactneſs, and to ſet ſuch Hands to work upon it, as they think beſt able and moſt inclin'd to perform it with Exactneſs and Impartiality, ſo as not to bend to the Byas of Parties, or diſpleaſe either one Side or other.

A HISTO-

A HISTORY, &c.

IT was the 21ſt of *November* 1717, that the Parliament, after ſeveral Prorogations, according to the Uſage in ſuch Affairs, aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*. The King coming to the *Houſe of Lords* with the uſual Ceremonies, opened the Seſſion with the following Speech, the *Houſe of Commons* being firſt ſent for and attending without the Bar, according to Cuſtom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Am very glad I have been able to bring the 'Sitting of Parliament into a more proper 'and uſual Seaſon of the Year: I hope ſuch an 'early Meeting will not only be a Benefit to the 'Publick, but a Convenience to your Private Af-'fairs.

'As I have always had at Heart the Security and 'Eaſe of my People; ſo I never kept up any 'Troops but for their Protection, and have taken 'every Opportunity to Disband as many as I 'thought conſiſtent with their Safety. I have

' reduced the Army to very near one Half, ſince the ' Beginning of the Laſt Seſſion of Parliament, and ' leſſen'd them to ſuch a Number, as will neither ' be a Burthen to my good Subjects, nor an Encou- ' ragement to our Enemies to Inſult them.

' You cannot but be ſenſible of the many At- ' tempts which have been ſet on foot to diſturb ' the Peace of *Europe*, and of theſe Kingdoms: ' They only pretend not to ſee, who are not ' afraid of them. But as no Application has ' been wanting on my Part to preſerve the Publick ' Tranquility, I have the Pleaſure to find my good ' Offices have not been altogether Unſucceſsful, ' and have reaſon to hope they will, in the End, ' have their full and deſired Effect.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

' I queſtion not but you are very well pleaſed ' to find that your Endeavours for leſſening the ' National Debts, have at the ſame time rais'd ' the Publick Credit; and that whatever was ' propoſed for that End, is actually and com- ' pleatly effected. This Succeſs muſt chiefly be ' attributed to that Juſt and Prudent Regard you ' have ſhewn to Parliamentary Engagements.

' It was with the View of procuring and ſet- ' ling a laſting Tranquility, that I demanded ' the Extraordinary Supply which you granted ' me laſt Seſſion. The Credit which this Con- ' fidence repoſed in me hath given us Abroad, ' has already been ſo far effectual, that I can ac- ' quaint you we have a much better Proſpect than ' we had. I have ordered an Account to be laid ' before you of the very ſmall part of that Supply ' which as yet has been expended; any farther ' Iſſues that may be made of it, ſhall be alſo laid ' before you: And you may be aſſured, that every

' Part

' Part of it ſhall either be imployed for your Ser-
' vice, or ſaved to the Publick.

' I have ordered to be laid before you a State of
' the Deficiencies of the preſent Year, and the ſe-
' veral Eſtimates for the Service of the next, which
' you will find conſiderably diminiſhed. I rely up-
' on your making the neceſſary Proviſion for them;
' not doubting of the continuance of that Zeal for
' the Good of your Country, which hath been ſo
' eminently conſpicuous in every Seſſion of this
' Parliament.

' I cannot in Juſtice avoid putting you in Mind,
' that ſeveral Arrears of Pay and Subſidy, incurred
' before my acceſſion to the Crown, are claimed by
' Foreign Princes and States: I ſhall order them to
' be laid before you, to the End you may put them
' in a Method of being Examined and Stated;
' which will very much tend to the Honour and
' Credit of the Nation.

' *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

' I could heartily wiſh, that at a Time when the
' common Enemies of our Religion are, by all man-
' ner of Artifices, endeavouring to undermine and
' weaken it both at Home and Abroad, all thoſe
' who are Friends to our preſent happy Eſtabliſh-
' ment might unanimouſly concurr in ſome proper
' Method for the greater ſtrengthning of the Prote-
' ſtant Intereſt; of which, as the Church of *England*
' is unqueſtionably the main Support and Bulwark,
' ſo will ſhe reap ahe principal Benefit of every
' Advantage accruing by the Union and mutual
' Charity of all Proteſtants.

' As none can recommend themſelves more ef-
' fectually to my Favour and Countenance than by
' a ſincere Zeal for the juſt Rights of the Crown,
' and the Liberties of my People; ſo I am determi-
' ned to Encourage all thoſe who act agreeably to

'the Conſtitution of theſe my Kingdoms, and con-
'ſequently to the Principles on which my Govern-
'ment is founded.

'The Eyes of all *Europe* are upon you at this
'Critical Juncture: It is your Intereſt, for which
'Reaſon I think it Mine, that my Endeavours for
'procuring the Peace and Quiet of *Chriſtendom*
'ſhould take Effect. Nothing can ſo much con-
'tribute to this deſirable End, as the Unanimity,
'Diſpatch, and Vigour of your Reſolutions for the
'Support of my Government.

The Houſe of Commons being re-aſſum'd, and Copies of the King's Speech laid before them, as uſual, the firſt Motion we meet with, was that of an Addreſs of Thanks, and the Lords did the ſame; and to avoid the Repetition of the ſeveral Formalities uſual on ſuch Occaſions, the ſeveral Addreſſes and Anſwers to them reſpectively, are as follow.

The Humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

'*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal
'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-
'ral in Parliament aſſembled, do return your Ma-
'jeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt Gracious
'Speech from the Throne, and for your Regard
'to the Conveniency of your Subjects, in meeting
'them ſo early in Parliament; and beg leave to
'expreſs to your Majeſty the juſt Senſe we have
'of your Concern for the Eaſe of your People, in
'Disbanding ſo conſiderable a Number of your
'Forces, and of your Care, at the ſame time, in
'conſulting their Safety. We return your Majeſty

'our

' our moſt humble Thanks for your unwearied En-
' deavours and Application towards preſerving
' and ſettling the Peace and Tranquility of *Europe*,
' and of theſe your Kingdoms, againſt the many
' Attempts of all kinds to diſturb them; and can-
' not ſufficiently expreſs our Satisfaction, that there
' is a Proſpect of Succeſs: And do aſſure your Ma-
' jeſty, That as you have been pleaſed, in ſo gra-
' cious a manner, to declare your Intereſt and thoſe
' of your People inſeparable; ſo nothing ſhall be
' wanting on our Parts, at this Critical Juncture,
' towards ſupporting your Majeſty with the utmoſt
' Zeal and Vigour, 'till your Majeſty's Endeavours
' for the Quiet of Chriſtendom, and the Good of
' your People, have had their full and deſired
' Effect.

' We have a grateful Senſe of your Majeſty's
' Concern for the Proteſtant Religion, and the
' Church of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed; which
' as it always has been the Chief of the Proteſtant
' Churches, ſo it can never be ſo well ſupported,
' as by ſtrengthning and uniting (as far as may be)
' the Proteſtant Intereſt.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I *Thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs. The Zeal you expreſs for the Support of My Government, cannot but have the beſt Effect upon our Affairs both at Home and Abroad.*

The

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

'*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, crave Leave to expreſs our Gratitude to your Majeſty for your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

'Our Minds are filled with the moſt lively Senſe of your Majeſty's Regard to your People, in bringing the Sitting of Parliament into a more proper and uſual Seaſon of the Year: And as your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to conſider the Convenience of our private Affairs in this early Meeting; we ſhall endeavour to anſwer your Majeſty's Gracious Intentions, by improving it, as much as we are able, to the Benefit of the Publick.

'We are highly ſenſible of the Concern your Majeſty has ſhewn for the Welfare of your People, by the Reductions you have been pleaſed to make, from Time to Time, of the Land-Forces, ſo ſoon as the Poſture of Affairs render'd it ſafe to theſe your Kingdoms. It is our peculiar Happineſs to ſee ourſelves governed by a Sovereign who is not influenced by any Notions of Greatneſs that are inconſiſtent with the Proſperity of his Subjects, and who propoſes to himſelf the Eaſe of his People as the chief Glory of his Reign.

'We acknowledge, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours to prevent the many Attempts which have been ſet on Foot to diſturb the Peace of *Europe*, and the Quiet of theſe Kingdoms; and have the more Reaſon to apprehend the ill Conſequences of ſuch

'Attempts,

' Attempts, ſince there are thoſe, who, as they would
' be thought to ſee no Danger in them, give us Rea-
' ſon to believe that they would not be troubled at
' their Succeſs. We are therefore firmly reſolved
' in the moſt effectual Manner to ſupport your
' Majeſty in ſuch Meaſures, as your Majeſty in your
' great Wiſdom, ſhall judge neceſſary to procure the
' Eſtabliſhment of the Tranquility of *Europe*.

' We receive, with the greateſt Satisfaction, your
' Majeſty's gracious Expreſſions and Aſſurances
' touching the Extraordinary Supply granted laſt
' Year; and will chearfully grant your Majeſty
' ſuch Supplies as ſhall effectually provide for the
' Publick Service.

' It is with unſpeakable Sorrow of Heart, that
' we obſerve the many Artifices which are made
' Uſe of by the Common Enemies of our Religion,
' to undermine and weaken it both at Home and
' Abroad: And as we have the moſt grateful Senſe
' of the tender Concern which your Majeſty has
' been pleaſed to expreſs for the Proteſtant Reli-
' gion, and eſpecially for the main Support of it,
' the Church of *England* as by Law Eſtabliſhed;
' ſo we are reſolved on our Part, to conſider of the
' moſt effectual Methods for ſtrengthning of the
' Proteſtant Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms.

' It is a Pleaſure to us, that the Eyes of all *Europe*
' are turned upon us at this Critical Juncture, ſince
' we have thereby an Opportunity of ſhewing the
' World the juſt Confidence we repoſe in your Ma-
' jeſty, and our unſhaken Reſolutions to ſupport
' your Government in ſuch Manner as ſhall enable
' your Majeſty to ſettle the Peace of *Chriſtendom*.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer.

Gentle-

Gentlemen,

I thank you for the repeated Aſſurances you have given Me in this Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs of your Affectionate Support and Aſſiſtance in the preſent Juncture of Affairs. I expected no leſs from a Houſe of Commons ſo affectionate to My Perſon, and ſo Zealous for the Publick Welfare.

The Houſes having Voted and preſented their Addreſſes in Form, as above, immediately enter'd upon the Publick Buſineſs, and that with an Alacrity ſuitable to the warmeſt Expreſſions of their Addreſſes; and thoſe Addreſſes having as it were recapitulated the Particulars of His Majeſty's Speech, they were thereby look'd upon as a particular Parliamentary Aſſurance, that the Houſes would fully anſwer all the King's Expectations, and comply cheerfully with what his Majeſty had deſired of them.

It was the beginning of this Month that the Princeſs of *Wales* had been ſafely Deliver'd of a Son; and as the Misfortune which afterwards happen'd, in a Miſunderſtanding on the Occaſion of Baptizing the young Prince had not been yet heard of, the Parliament omitted nothing of the Congratulations due on that account, as well to his Majeſty as to the Prince himſelf; that to the King was by Addreſs; that to the Prince, by Meſſage: Both were Receiv'd Graciouſly and Anſwer'd with Expreſſions of great Affection and Kindneſs to the Parliament in General. *As to the firſt,*

It was Reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That 'an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, 'to congratulate His Majeſty on the Increaſe of 'the Royal Family, by the Princeſs of *Wales*'s being 'happily Deliver'd of a Prince; and to expreſs 'their great Joy and Comfort in this Bleſſing, 'which

'which will ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt of 'theſe Kingdoms.

'Ordered, That the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to 'His Majeſty by ſuch Members of this Houſe as are 'of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

For the Second, It was 'Reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That a *Congratulatory Meſſage* be ſent to 'their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of '*Wales*, on this happy Occaſion: And Ordered, 'That Sir *John Cope*, Sir *John Brownlow*, Earl 'of *Hertford*, Lord *Stanhope*, Lord *Morpeth*, Sir '*John Ruſhout*, Mr. *Maynard*, Mr. *Cowper*, and 'Mr. *Carter*, do attend their Royal Highneſſes 'with the ſaid Meſſage.

In Return to this, Mr. *Aiſlabie* reported to the Houſe, 'That their *firſt* Addreſs, congratulating His 'Majeſty on the Increaſe of the Royal Family, *&c.* 'had been preſented to His Majeſty, and that His 'Majeſty had received the ſame very Graciouſly, 'and *returned his Thanks to the Houſe for the 'Addreſs, and their kind Expreſſions of Duty and 'Affection to him on this Occaſion.*

Sir *John Cope* Reported, That his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* had been attended with the *Congratulatory Meſſage* of this Houſe, and that his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer. (*viz.*)

'The Congratulation of the Houſe of Commons, 'upon the Birth of my Son, is extremely acceptable 'to me: And I cannot but receive with great Satiſ-'faction, this freſh Mark of that conſtant Zeal and 'Affection which they have ſhewn upon all Oc-'caſions to His Majeſty and his Family.

It was ſaid indeed there were ſome little Appearances of Oppoſition by ſome Members, to ſome Clauſes offer'd in the firſt Addreſs of the Commons, as alſo ſomething offer'd to be added by way of Intima-

Intimation, how Grateful it would be to the Houſe of Commons and the whole Nation, to have a further Reduction of the Troops made, that they might be brought to the old Eſtabliſhment, *&c.* And alſo, that others moved to deſire an Explanation of the King's Speech, as it related to the Diſſenters.

But as nothing was done, and the firſt Movers were not ſeconded as they expected, thoſe things dropp'd in the Conception, and reſted in the Houſe 'till ſome time after.

Leaving this Matter therefore, I proceed to what follow'd; The Addreſſes being preſented, and the Compliments on both ſides ended, the Houſe of Commons, *as is ſaid above*, fell immediately to Buſineſs, demonſtrating the Sincerity of their Profeſſions for purſuing what his Majeſty had recommended to them, and to give the publick Affairs all the Diſpatch neceſſary.

They therefore the 25th, went upon the Supply, and paſſed, *Nemine Contradicente*, the General Vote, (viz.) *That a Supply be granted to His Majeſty.*

In Conſequence of this Vote, they proceeded to call for the Eſtimates, as uſual in ſuch Caſes, *(viz.)* From the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and other Offices proper, that they might know in particular what Sums were requiſite for the Service, and how to Order and Appropriate the ſame; theſe were all mov'd for to his Majeſty by Addreſs, and were Order'd by the King accordingly; the Particulars we ſhall find as they are brought in.

In the mean time it was obſerv'd that there was but a very thin Houſe, and both Whig and Tory pretended that this was their Loſs, and that the beſt Friends to their Intereſt were abſent from the Houſe; ſo both joined in making an Order the very firſt Day of the Meeting for a Call of the Houſe.

The abſent Members on either ſide were blam'd, and ſuffer'd very juſt Cenſures as to the publick Buſineſs,

ſineſs, as well as to particular Diviſions among them. It is needleſs to reflect here how often good Points have been loſt for want of One *Voice*, and how much any ſingle Voice may be inſtrumental to the Good or Evil that may be in Hand; but this is not my preſent Buſineſs.

Upon the very firſt Call of the Houſe, ſix Members were ordered into Cuſtody, of which hereafter.

After this, the Houſe entered upon Buſineſs, and began very warmly with the Examination into the Abuſes of the Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay to the Officers of the late Army, who were not provided for in the new Levies.

To make this Matter as ſhort as poſſible and yet clear to the Underſtanding of the Reader, contrary to the Method of others, who, for want of Buſineſs, have ek'd it out as long as they could; the Caſe was thus:

There had been Commiſſioners formerly appointed to examine into the Pretenſions of the Half-pay Officers, and they ſate ſeveral times in Virtue of that Commiſſion; examining the Claims of the ſeveral Officers of the late Army to the ſaid Half-pay, of whom it was ſuggeſted, that ſome receiv'd Half-pay who had ſold their former Commiſſions; others, who were not in Commiſſion when the Army was reduced; others, who had new Commiſſions or other Employments under the Government, and the like; and ſeveral Liſts were drawn up by theſe Commiſſioners, of ſuch who, it was their Opinion, had no Right to any Half-pay at all.

But, when the Caſe came to be Examin'd before the Houſe of Commons, the Objections there turn'd quite upon another Foot; the Queſtion was not ſo much, whether the Officers had receiv'd Half-pay who had no Right to it; but, (1.) whether the Half-pay Officers had not Wrong done them, by not being advanced according to their Degree or Station in the Army, and placed in the new Corps or Bodies

of

of Troops which were raiſed ſince the 1ſt of *June*, 1715? (2.) Whether the Publick alſo had not Wrong done it, by having new Commiſſions given to other Gentlemen to ſerve in the new Regiments raiſed ſince the ſaid firſt of *June*, 1715. while the old Officers, who ought to have been firſt provided for, were continued on a Liſt of Half-pay, and the Charge to the Government thereby greatly encreaſed?

The firſt Motion in this Complaint was made by Mr. *Freeman*, Member of Parliament for the County of *Hertford*, and Mr. *Hutchinſon*; upon their Motion, all the Papers of the late Commiſſioners, with the Liſts of Half-pay Officers provided for and not provided for, were in the uſual manner of Addreſſing, laid before the Houſe, of which a large Abſtract was Printed with the ſaid Members Obſervations upon them, the moſt material part of which and ſufficient to give the Reader a full view of this Affair, is as follows, (*viz.*)

The Title of the ſaid Abſtract was thus;

'Abſtracts of the Number and Yearly Pay of the 'the Land-Forces of Horſe, Foot and Dragoons in 'Great-Britain, for the Year 1718. And of the 'Charge continued to the Publick, by the Wrong 'done to the Reduced Officers on the Eſtabliſhment 'of *Half-Pay*, in filling up to others Commiſſions in 'the Thirteen Regiments of Dragoons, and Eight 'Regiments of Foot, which were raiſed after the 'Month of *June*, 1715: And alſo of the Accounts of '*Half-pay* for the Year 1718, deliver'd into Parliament, and dated the 28th of *November*, 1717. 'With ſome Remarks relating to the ſame.

This Gentleman's Diſcourſe is inſcribed to the Houſe of Commons.

After a brief Compliment, the Abſtract begins thus;

A ſhort

A ſhort Abſtract of the Number and Yearly Pay of the Land-Forces of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons in *Great-Britain*, for the Year 1718: With ſome Remarks relating to the ſame.

			The Number of							
Commiſſion Officers.	Non-Commiſſion Officers.	Private Men.	Total Effectives.	Non-Effectives.	Total Effectives and Non-Effectives.	Officers Servants.	Total Effectives, Non-Effectives, & Officers Servants.	Effectives and Non-Effectives as before.	Addition by King *William*'s Method.	Total Effectives according to King *William*'s Method.
1385	2094	12,868	16 347	1968	18,315	2301	20,616	18 315	1182	19 497

The PAY of					
Commiſſion Officers.	Non-Commiſſion Officers.	Private Men.	Total Effectives.	Non-Effectives.	Total Effectives and Non-Effectives.
2 1 803 7 6	59,175 12 6	271,395 15 0	572, 74 15 0	37,753 3 4	610 127 18 4

According to King *William*'s Method for the Number of Effective Troops on the Eſtabliſhment for the Year 1718, there had been ſaved to the Publick	Non-Effective Men.	Subſtracted from Officers Servants.	Total.
	37,753 3 4	25,343 3 4	63,096 6 8

B

On

On this, it was referr'd to the Conſideration of the Houſe of Commons, (1.) That King *William* had no Sum allow'd for *Non-Effective Men*, that is to ſay, Officers Servants; but on the contrary, to encreaſe the Number of Effective Men, that is, real Soldiers; deducted from the Officers of each Troop of Horſe and Dragoons, three Servants each, which had been uſual to be allow'd them as Perſonal Pay: Which Method wou'd now have encreaſed the Number of Effective Men to Ten more in each Troop of Horſe and Dragoons, and Nine more in each Company of Foot, (*viz.*) to 3150 Men in the Preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Army, and wou'd have ſaved to the Publick, *per Annum*, ——— ——— 63096 *l.*

2. By breaking whole Regiments, and encreaſing the Number of Private Men in thoſe that remained, the ſame Number of Effective Men wou'd have been kept up, and yet have ſaved, *per Annum*, ——— ——— ——— 55000 *l.*

3. That Six Non-Effective Men in each Troop, or Company, have, by a new Method, been Introduced from the Year 1616, incluſive, whoſe Pay is included in the Sum now demanded of the Parliament on the particular Accounts following, *viz.* One Man for the Benefit of the Colonel, One Man for the Benefit of the Agent, Two Men for enabling the Captains to recruit the Troop or Company, and Two Men for the Benefit of the Widows of the Deceaſed Officers. The former Allowance of Non-Effective Men, which had been longer introduced, was now become ſo natural, as to be eſteem'd by the Officers as part of their Perſonal Pay: And this alſo may obtain by Time the ſame Eſtabliſhment, tho' there is no Foundation for any of them, but what is either an Addition to the Profits of the Officer, or a ſaving out of their former Expence.

For

For as to the Colonels, it is evident their Pay is ſufficient, and they can by no means be ſaid to want the Aid of a Man's Pay to their Support.

For the Agent, it is a groſs Abuſe upon the Publick, the Agents having always been paid, by the Allowance of 2 *d.* in the Pound out of the Off-Reckonings of the Regiments Pay; and the preſent removing it from thence to the Parliament to provide for them apart, is but an Addition to the Officers Pay, and, as far as concerns the private Mens Pay, reverts all to the Colonels Pocket, and likewiſe makes a Perquiſite to the Colonel, (*viz.*) of getting a great Premio from his Agent for admitting him to his Place.

For the Two Men's Pay to the Captain in Time of Peace, that is alſo an Invaſion of the Publick, and what was never allow'd before, and eſpecially as to the Captains of Horſe, who make great Advantages of the Vacancies which happen in their Troops.

For that of the Widows, this alſo appears to be an Impoſition upon the Publick, no ſuch Thing having been ever allow'd by the Parliament before: But it was originally a general Agreement among the Officers, *and that but lately neither*, to advance the Pay of two Men, as a Charitable Fund for the Relief of the Widows of ſuch of themſelves as ſhould Die in the Service; and ſo far it was a commendable Charity: But that it ſhould be brought in to be demanded on the Eſtabliſhment from the Parliament, is a Novelty and an Innovation, and ought not to be allow'd.

Upon theſe Heads, it was referr'd to the Conſideration of the Houſe, to ſave what might reaſonably be ſaved to the Publick. The next Abſtract is thus worded.

A ſhort View of the Charge continued on the Publick, by the Wrong done to the Reduced Officers on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay, in filling up to others Commiſſions in the 13 Regiments of Dragoons, and 8 Regiments of Foot, which were raiſed about the Month of *June* 1715.

	Col.	L. Col.	Major	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet	Enſign	Adjut.	Q. Mr.	Chapl.	Serj.	Total.
The Officers of 13 Regiments of Dragoons on the firſt raiſing, are	13	13	13	39	78	78	—	13	78	13	13	351
Commiſſions granted in thoſe Regiments after *December* 1715, as *per* Account given into Parliament, and are therefore ſuppoſed to be Commiſſions on Vacancies	—	—	2	—	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	11
	13	13	15	39	80	84	—	13	79	13	13	362
Of theſe Commiſſions, there have been granted 150 to the Reduced Officers on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment, *viz.* 4 to the Reduced Dragoons, and 109 to the Reduced Foot, as *per* Account given into Parliament	4	8	12	16	56	41	—	1	8	3	1	150

So

	Col.	L. Col.	Major	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet	Enſign	Adjut.	Q. Mr.	Chapl.	Serj.	Total.
So that beſides the Injury of preferring 109 Foot Officers in the Regiments of Dragoons, there have been Commiſſions granted in theſe Regiments to Perſons who were not on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay, either as Foot or Dragoons, to the Number of	9	5	3	23	24	43	—	12	71	10	12	212
The Officers of 8 Regiments of Foot, of 12 Companies each, on the firſt raiſing, are	8	8	8	72	108	—	108	8	8	8	8	344
Commiſſions granted in theſe Regiments after *December* 1715.	—	—	1	4	5	—	13	—	—	1	2	26
Of theſe Commiſſions there have been granted to the Reduced Foot-Officers on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay	2	5	6	52	64	—	68	—	6	1	1	207
Commiſſions granted to others not on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay	6	3	3	22	49	—	52	8	2	8	9	163

A Particular of the 150 Reduced Officers on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-Pay, which have been preferred in the New-raiſed Regiments of Dragoons, as herein before-mentioned, ſhewing how many have been preferred from the reduced Dragoons, and how many from the reduced Foot, ſuppoſing them advanced to the ſame Ranks; and in particular, Enſigns advanced to Cornets.

	Col.	L. Col.	Major	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet	Adjut.	Q. Mr.	Chapl.	Surg.	Total.
Advanced from the reduced Dragoons	—	1	2	5	14	11	1	7	—	—	41
Advanced from the reduced Foot	4	7	10	11	42	30	—	1	3	1	109
	4	8	12	16	56	41	1	8	3	1	150

A ſhort

A ſhort Abſtract of the aforegoing.

All the Commiſſions granted in the 13 New-raiſed Regiments of Dragoons, as before	362	
Ditto, In the 8 new Regiments of Foot	370	
		732
Reduced Officers on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay, provided for in the Dragoons, as before	150	
Ditto, Reduced Officers of Foot	207	
		357
Commiſſions granted in the Regiments of Dragoons to Officers who were not on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay	212	
Ditto, To Officers in the Regiments of Foot	163	
		375

If theſe, or moſt of theſe, have been taken out of the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment of Reduced Officers, it will be a very ſtrong Objection againſt allowing Half-pay to the Officers of the Thirteen Regiments lately reduced in *Ireland*, even admitting that there was, though there is not, one ſingle Precedent, that the like has been done by any *Britiſh* or *Engliſh* Parliament.

A State of the Charge continued on the Publick for Half-pay Officers, occaſioned by the aforegoing Diſpoſal of Commiſſions in the New-rais'd Regiments.

	Per Diem.			*Per Annum.*		
The Half-pay of 212 Officers of Dragoons of the ſeveral Qualities before-mentioned	36	0	4	13146	01	08
The Difference between the Pay of 109 reduced Officers of Foot, of the ſeveral Qualities before-mentioned, and the Pay of the like Number of reduced Officers of Dragoons of the ſame Ranks	4	3	0	1514	15	00
	40	3	4	14660	16	8
The Half-pay of 163 reduced Officers of Foot of the ſeveral Qualities before-mentioned	25	6	2	9237	10	10
The Damage to the Publick by this is	65	9	6	23898	7	6

The Officers on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay were ſo diſſatisfy'd with this partial Diſpoſal of Commiſſions to their Prejudice, that they did not, and in all probability, do not ſtill think, that an Amends was made by making up their Half-pay, full Pay for one Year; and yet this was an additional and very great Charge to the Publick, which might have been ſaved, without any Murmuring of the Reduced Officers, had they been provided for in the New-rais'd Regiments, or as many of them as the ſaid Regiments would have taken up, in a due Courſe of Seniority.

$17\frac{15}{16}$, *March* 24. Given to make the Half-pay of the Land-Officers Full-pay. 87160 11 00

An

An Abſtract of the Account of Half-pay for the Year 1718, deliver'd into the Houſe of Commons, and dated the 28th of *November* 1717; and ſome Remarks relating thereto.

	Col.	L. Col.	Major	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornet	Enſign	Adjut.	Q. Mr.	Chapl.	Serj.	Total.	Total.
Dragoons excluſive of the Dragoons lately reduced in *Ireland*; and including one Cornet of Horſe	7	5	7	59	79	73	—	7	56	5	9	307	
Foot excluſive of the Foot lately reduced in *Ireland*, including two Enſigns of the Guards	11	19	24	358	446	—	362	18	35	28	22	1323	1630
Dragoons of the Regiments lately reduced in *Ireland*	4	5	5	14	30	30	—	—	30	5	5	128	
Foot of the Regiments lately reduced in *Ireland*	7	8	8	56	87	—	71	4	—	8	8	257	385
Several Perſons, ſome with, and others without any Military Deſignations, put on the Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay, by Warrant from his Majeſty												75	
Commiſſaries of the Muſters for the Regiments of Marines, *&c.*												5	80
													2095

A State of the Half-pay of the aforegoing Officers.

				Per Diem.			*Per Annum.*		
The aforeſaid 1630 Officers of Dragoons and Foot, being exclusive of the Officers of the Regiments reduced in *Ireland*				265	17	0	97035	5	0
The aforeſaid 385 Officers of Dragoons and Foot, being the Officers of the Regiments reduced in *Ireland*				67	6	6	24573	12	6
The aforeſaid 75 Warrant Officers *per Diem*	21	0	7						
The aforeſaid 5 Commiſſaries of the Muſters, being in the Nature of Warrant Officers	1	5	0						
Two Lieutenants and four Cornets of Dragoons *En Second* eſtabliſh'd at more Pay than thoſe Deſignations, and for ſo much are conceived to be in the nature of Warrant Officers. *Vide p.* 48. of the Account of Half-pay delivered into Parliament	1	14	0						
				23	19	7	8752	7	11
				367	3	1	130361	5	5

Long

Long Remarks were made upon theſe Abſtracts, and laid before the Members for their Peruſal, reſpecting chiefly the wrong Diſpoſition of Half-pay Officers, and the Impoſition of Officers by Warrant, as alſo the Injury done the Publick by putting *Iriſh* Reductions upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment, which gave the Houſe a clear View of what was before them, and ended in fixing the Liſt of Half-pay Officers to the Sum of 90000, or little more, as will appear in its Place; and in addreſſing His Majeſty, that all the Vacancies of Officers for the future, the Guards excepted, might be fill'd up out of the Half pay Officers: By which means, 'tis hoped, in a few Years, their Number may be leſſen'd conſiderably, and the Nation at length eaſed of that heavy Burthen of 90000 *l. per Annum* for a Number of Men who, if no War enſue, are but as ſo many Invalids to the Nation, enjoying Annuities for Life: But of this I ſhall give a farther Account in its Order.

The Committees of the whole Houſe for the Supply, and for Ways and Means, went on in the Interval of theſe Debates; the firſt call'd for the Eſtimates and Accounts, as above, which were ſeverally laid before them, as uſual.

In the Committee of Supply, the Money having been voted by the ſaid Eſtimates, the neceſſary Sums were firſt voted for the ordinary Eſtabliſhments of the Army; and here happened very long and warm Debates about the Number of Troops to be the Eſtabliſhment for the current Year, which were propoſed by the Court to conſiſt of 16347 Effective Men.

There were great Struggles in the Houſe of Commons upon this Demand, and long Speeches made by ſeveral Members, in Oppoſition to the Number of Troops; Three of theſe Speeches have ſince been

been publiſhed, and without which (if they are Genuine) as I have no Reaſon to doubt, the Hiſtory of this Seſſion cannot be ſaid to be Perfect; eſpecially ſince the Perſon who made the firſt, incurr'd ſo much Diſpleaſure of the Houſe for ſome Expreſſions in it, as to be committed to the *Tower* for it, where he remain'd without any Submiſſion, or offering to Petition the Houſe during the whole Seſſion.

As this Debate held for ſeveral Days, and the Queſtion was for Continuing or farther Reducing the Troops, which was the Subject of the whole Debate; theſe Speeches will, without farther Enlargement, give the Reader a full View of the Caſe, as follows.

A Speech againſt continuing the Army, &c.

As it was Spoken the 14*th Day of* December, 1717, *in the Houſe of Commons. By* W—— S—— *Eſq; who was committed Priſoner to the* Tower, *for ſome Paſſages in it.*

SIR,

I Congratulate * *the Honourable Perſon* below, on his being reſtored to the good Opinion of † *the Learned Gentleman* who ſpoke laſt. For it is not long, ſince he *complimented* (I will not ſay *flattered* Another, at the Expence of that *Honourable Perſon*, and moſt of the *General Officers* in this Kingdom.

But as to *the Queſtion* before us; 'tis my Misfortune to differ from the *learned Gentleman* in All he hath advanced, which, when ſtripped of ſome Excurſions, may be reduced to theſe two Propoſitions:

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* General *L*——*y*.
† Sir *J. J*——*l*.

That

That the only Danger of continuing the Army, is the Expence of it.

That we ought to comply with the Number of Forces propos'd, becauſe it is demanded by the KING, who is the beſt Judge of our Neceſſities.

I do not object to the firſt Reaſon, that the Phraſe is Ambiguous, and that it is difficult to know what he means by the *Danger of the Expence.* But, if I underſtand him, the Anſwer is obvious. For tho' the Expence is doubtleſs a Matter highly deſerving the Conſideration of this Houſe, whoſe Buſineſs and Duty it is to diſpoſe of the Publick Money with the utmoſt Frugality; yet it is by no means the chief, or only Argument againſt keeping up an Army in time of Peace. The chief Argument, with great Submiſſion, is, That the Civil and Military Power cannot long ſubſiſt together; That a Standing Army in time of Peace, will neceſſarily impede the free Execution of the Laws of the Land. And 'tis therefore very extraordinary, that the *Expence* ſhould be thought the only *Danger* (to uſe his own Terms) of a Standing Army, by a Perſon, whoſe Profeſſion and preſent Station oblige him to make thoſe Laws his firſt Care; and that it ſhould be urged as ſuch, in this Place, where ſo many Millions have been chearfully granted for the Defence of them.

The ſecond Reaſon is no more concluſive than the firſt, as I hope to make appear in the Sequel of what I have to offer.

Gentlemen have inſiſted much on the great Grace and Favour ſhewn, in Reducing the Army ſince the beginning of the laſt Seſſion; and I preſume not to ſay, that we were deceived into the Vote then given for

for maintaing *Thirty-two Thouſand Men*, becauſe we always proceed with the utmoſt Caution and Circumſpection, and becauſe the deep Deſigns of the *Sweediſh Plot*, which occaſioned ſuch terrible Apprehenſions amongſt us, have ſince been fully diſcovered to the World.

But however wiſely it was then done, I hope never again to ſee, either the ſame Number, or near the ſame Corps, after ſome artful Reductions, continued in this Nation in time of Peace, on any Pretence, or any Apprehenſions whatſoever.

I will not trouble you, Sir, with my *Remarks* on the Fallacy of thoſe Reductions. They have been ſufficiently expos'd by * *a Gentleman*, who is better informed of the Secret of that Affair, and who, (I am glad to find) when he is contending for the Service of his Country, is no more afraid than my ſelf, of being called a *Jacobite*, by thoſe, who want other Arguments to ſupport their Debates.

Our preſent Conſideration is, Whether there are any Reaſons to induce us, as our Circumſtances now ſtand, to keep up above *Sixteen Thouſand Men*, with Officers for almoſt double the Number? and Whether, if we ſhould conſent to keep them up, we ſhould act (as His Majeſty deſires we ſhould) agreeably to the Conſtitution of theſe Kingdoms, and conſequently to the Principles on which the Government is founded?

Now, in Virtue of that Freedom of Speech we are entitled to, I beg leave to declare my Opinion, That the keeping up the Number propoſed, is ſo far from being neceſſary to our Protection, that it will be inconſiſtent with our Safety, and an exceſſive Burthen to His Majeſty's good Subjects. Nor do I think it poſſible any Arguments can be invented (none, I am ſure, have been yet offered) to

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* Mr. *W——le.*

incline

incline an Houſe of Commons at this Time when we are in a profound Tranquility, ſome *Domeſtick Feuds* excepted, to ſubmit to that, which every Member, every Lover of Liberty, muſt own, abſtractedly conſider'd, to be a *Grievance*, and ſuch an one as ought never to be ſubmitted to, but in that moſt deſperate and deplorable Circumſtance, where it is to be choſen as the leſs Evil.

I know theſe Aſſertions interfere with what is laid down in the ſecond Paragraph of His Majeſty's *Speech*. But we are to conſider that Speech, as the Compoſition and Advice of His Miniſtry, and are therefore at Liberty to debate every Propoſition in it; eſpecially † *Thoſe, which ſeem rather calculated for the Meridian of* Germany *than that of* Great-Britain.

'Tis the only Infelicity of His Majeſty's Reign, That † *He is unacquainted with our Language and Conſtitution*; and 'tis therefore the more incumbent on his *Britiſh* Miniſters to inform *Him*, That our Government does not ſtand on the ſame Foundation with *His German* Dominions, which, by Reaſon of their Situation and the Nature of their Conſtitution, are obliged to keep up Armies in time of Peace. Nor is it in the leaſt to be wondered at, That *His Majeſty*, who hath ſpent the earlier part of his Life in thoſe Dominions, ſhould think *Sixteen*, or even *Thirty-two Thouſand Men*, might be continued in ſo Rich and Powerful a Nation as this is, without being a Burthen to it. But when He ſhall come to underſtand, That the ſmaller Number in time of Peace would be deſtructive to that Security and Eaſe of his People, for which He expreſſes ſo tender a Regard, He will doubtleſs be convinc'd, That thoſe act moſt

† Theſe are the two Paſſages which gave Offence, and for which He was commited to the *Tower*.

con-

conformably to their Duty and his Intereſt, who (as true Subjects of *Great-Britain*) are againſt continuing more Troops than have been uſually thought and found ſufficient, in the ſame Situation of Affairs, for the Support of the Crown and the Safety of the Kingdom.

I am therefore at a Loſs, to conceive how Gentlemen can perſwade themſelves, That the complying with this extraordinary Demand would promote his Majeſty's Service. For it ſuppoſes not only a *Diſtruſt*, but a *Weakneſs* in the Government; as if neither the Affections of the People at Home, nor the Treaties of our Allies Abroad, were to be depended on: Which is a Thought ſo injurious, ſo contradictory to ſome ſolemn Aſſurances from the Throne, that no one will preſume to advance it openly in this Houſe, or elſewhere; and yet it is all, in my humble Apprehenſion, included in this Motion. Nothing indeed can alienate the Hearts of the People from His Majeſty; but ſuch Attempts have formerly proved fatal to Princes of leſs conſummate Wiſdom and Vertue. Nor are we to imagine, That the ſame Grievance is not equally miſchievous in the Reign of a good Prince, as of a bad one. 'Tis ſometimes more ſo, becauſe leſs expected, and leſs guarded againſt.

Surely, *His Majeſty* will have no leſs cauſe to doubt the continuance of that Zeal for the good of our Country, which (he is pleaſed to ſay) *hath been ſo eminently conſpicuous in every Seſſion of Parliament*, if we make the Fate of other Nations as a Document to ourſelves on this Occaſion; if we think that the keeping up a larger Number of Forces than is abſolutely neceſſary, too dangerous an Experiment to be often repeated.

Let Gentlemen look round *Europe*, and they will find, that ſome of the freeſt and braveſt People in it, have, by this very Method, loſt their *Liberties*.

They

They will find, that the Civil Power was from Time to Time drawn in, by pretended Exigencies, to allow and maintain an armed Force in Peace; which, as they at firſt thought, and were inſtructed to believe, was intended to add Strength to their Authority, to ſecure them in the Poſſeſſion of their Religious and Political Rights, to watch the ambitious Deſigns of their Neighbour Nations, and to preſerve the Ballance of Power. *Glorious Intentions*, if they had prov'd *Real!* But, though they uſed all poſſible Precaution, though they made it the Condition of their Eſtabliſhment, That the Forces ſhould be Disbanded, when the extraordinary Occaſion for which they were raiſed, ceaſed; yet they perceived too late, that their Condition was not binding; That they had erected a Power ſuperior to themſelves; That the Soldiery, when they had taſted the Sweets of Authority, would not part with it; and, That *even their Princes* (after theſe temporary Conceſſions made to them) began to think, that Ruling by an Army was a more eaſy, a more compendious Way of Government, than acting under the Reſtraints and Limitations of the Laws of their Country. And now they wear *the Chains*, which they put round their own Necks, and lament the loſs of *that Freedom*, which they unhappily conſented to deſtroy, and which could never have been deſtroyed without their Conſent.

But there is no need of fetching Arguments, on this Subject, from foreign Nations. Our own is too well acquainted with the Effects of continuing an armed Force in Peace, not to apprehend every Thing from it, be the Pretence never ſo ſpecious.

'Twould be miſpending our Time, to recount the Miſchiefs, which have from hence happened to this Nation; and I will not run back to former Reigns.

But I cannot forbear obſerving (what my very good Friend, near me, hath already hinted) that it

was the great Grievance complained of in the *Bill of Rights*, and was that from which the Revolution was to deliver us. King *William* himſelf, after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, could not obtain above *Ten-thouſand Men*, though he had then a more enterprizing and a more powerful Prince to deal with, than any now in this Part of the World. And the Proceeding of that Houſe of Commons muſt be ever juſtify'd by thoſe, who have the leaſt Concern for our Conſtitution, notwithſtanding ſome ungrounded Inſinuations, that it involved us in a long and expenſive War. Beſides, it is every Year declar'd in the Act of *Mutiny and Deſertion*, That the keeping up a Standing Army in time of Peace, is againſt Law; and as the freeing us from it, was one of the Ends of the Revolution; ſo no doubt, the preſerving us for ever from any Attempt of the like Nature, was one of *thoſe Innumerable Glorious Advantages* propos'd by the *Act of Succeſſion.*

But it hath been urged, that the Conſent of Parliament reconciles all, and that Forces ſo continued, are not to be accounted a Standing Army, becauſe they are intended to keep out a Standing Army; which (with the Noble Lord's Leave, who makes the Diſtinction) is a Notion too Fine, too Chimerical, to be maintain'd.

I know, indeed, it is explained both in the *Bill of Rights*, and in the *Act of Mutiny and Deſertion*, that the keeping up a Standing Army in time of Peace is illegal only, if done without Conſent of Parliament. Now, this in no ſort weakens the Argument, as to the Inconvenience and Oppreſſion, of which I am ſpeaking. For, tho' the Parliament in theſe Declaratory Laws, ſeems to put in its Claim only againſt the Incroachments of the Crown, from whence it ſuppos'd ſuch Oppreſſions were more likely to come, than from the Repreſentatives of the People; yet the Conſent of Parliament cannot alter the

the Nature of Things, cannot hinder the ſame Cauſes from Producing the ſame Effects. An Army, tho' kept up by Conſent of Parliament, will, like other Armies, ſoon know its own Strength, will in all Probability purſue the Dictates of Self Preſervation, and rather chooſe to diſſolve that Authority with which it is incompatible, than tamely ſubmit to its own Diſſolution. An Army, tho' kept up by Conſent of Parliament, if it hath no Enemies Abroad, will be apt to make Depredations at Home; and I wiſh there hath not been ſomething of that Kind done this laſt Year; I wiſh we have no Complaints from ſome of our own moſt conſiderable Parliamentary Corporations, of Soldiers demanding Free-Quarter, and inſulting the Chief Magiſtrates for exerting the Power we have lodged with them, and endeavouring to redreſs the Grievances of the poor Inn-keepers and Inhabitants. Nay, the Conſent of Parliament is ſo far from altering the Nature and Genius of Armies, that a Parliament-Army (conſiſting of about the Number now demanded) once committed greater Outrages, and gave a deeper Wound to the Conſtitution, than all the Armies of the Crown have ever done; and *That Army* was the *Creature of a Parliament*, which had eſtabliſh'd itſelf. But, if we were to admit, for Argument's ſake, that the Conſent of Parliament could make Armies more tame and ductile, than they would otherwiſe be; I think however, it would not be adviſable for a Parliament, that intends to act rationally, and agreeably, either to the the Principles on which His Majeſty's Government, or its own Power is founded, to familiarize a Military Force to this Free Nation. For the very Name and Terror of it, would (without Oppreſſion) awe and ſubdue the Spirits of the People, extinguiſh their Love of Liberty, and beget a mean and abject Acquieſcence in Slavery.

Sir, We have already ſuſpended ſome Laws, and repealed others, to comply with the Neceſſities of the Adminiſtration. But pray let us go no further; let us not go on to continue the Army, or the greateſt Part of it: For ſo long as it is continued, ſo long is the whole Conſtitution Suſpended, or at leaſt in the Mercy of thoſe whom we arm againſt it.

A Speech againſt Continuing the Army, &c. *As it was ſpoken the* 5*th of* December, 1717. *in the Houſe of Commons, by* E—— J—— *Eſq*;

S I R,

I Shall not waſte the Time of the *Committee*, in making an Apology for meddling in this *Queſtion*; ſince I apprehend whatever I can yet call my own, to be at Stake in the Event of it: Whether the Army ſhall be Disbanded or Continued, in time of Peace? Whether we ſhall be Governed by the Magiſtrate, or the Soldier? or, Whether we ſhall be Bond or Free? are, in my Opinion, Queſtions of the ſame Import.

I think myſelf juſtify'd in ſaying this, from the Examples of moſt Countries in *Europe*. They were once Free; but if it be inquir'd, how, from a *State of Freedam*, they *ſunk into Slavery*, it will appear, That their common Ruin has proceeded from the continuance of Regular Troops in Pay, after the Occaſion, for which they were rais'd, was over.

That this Iſland has retain'd its *Freedom* longer than the Countries on the Continent, has been imputed to its Situation; which not being ſo much expoſed to the Incurſions of its Neighbours, there was not the like Pretence for keeping up Regular Troops.

Troops. But the Preſervation of our Liberties to this Time, is, in my Opinion, rather to be aſcribed to the due Senſe our Forefathers had of the Danger the Publick underwent from intruſting Princes with a ſtanding Force in Time of Peace. And alſo to the Meaſure obſerved by the Houſe of Commons, in giving ſuch Supplies only, as enabled the Prince to live in the full Enjoyment of his Prerogative, without putting it into his Power to affect the Liberties of the Subject.

From the firſt credible Account of Things in this Kingdom, down to King *Charles* the Second's Time, I can find no Inſtance, where the Crown kept up Regular Troops in time of Peace, that of *Richard* the Second excepted.

He lived in a tempeſtuous Age; he had Wars Abroad, and Commotions at Home. The *Firſt Rebellion Headed by WATT TYLER*, was compoſed without ſhedding the Blood of any one of the Rebels, ſave *Tyler* himſelf: The King gave them good Words; they laid down their Arms, went Home, and were all Pardon'd. *Another Rebellion* of the Men of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, broke out, which occaſion'd the King's raiſing an Army of Four Thouſand Men. The Rebels apply'd by Petition to have their Liberties and Franchiſes allow'd them. But the King ſpoke to theſe in a different Style; he told them, *Slaves they were, and Slaves they ſhould be. Five Hundred* of them were cut to Pieces in the Field, and *Fifteen Hundred* of them were afterward Executed in cold Blood.

This Severity aw'd the Nation for a-while. But, the Diſcontent of the People aftewards increaſing, about the Twentieth Year of his Reign, a Parliament was call'd, and to uſe the Hiſtorian's Words, leſt I ſhould offend any tender Ear, '*All Endeavours were uſed to procure ſuch a Parliament as would concur with the King's Deſigns.*' Before

they met. Forces were rais'd '*to attend and guard* '*the Parliament*; *which might, at the ſame time, be* '*an Awe upon any Refractory Members.*' Touching the Numbers of which this Army conſiſted, Hiſtory is ſilent: This only we are given to know, that four Thouſand of them were *Archers*, and that many of them were *Cheſhire-Men*. It is not to the preſent purpoſe to go over the Extravagancies of that Parliament.

Into what a State Things were brought by that King's Conduct, appears from an Obſervation made by the ſame Hiſtorian; who ſays, '*That the King* '*having thus eſtabliſhed his Power, and put himſelf* '*beyond all Oppoſition, thought himſelf ſecure, and* '*an Abſolute Prince. But it being laid upon ſuch* '*a Foundation, as begat many Diſcontents among* '*the People, all the Fabrick prov'd weak, and was* '*ſoon follow'd with lamentable Ruin.*' When that King's Affairs grew deſperate, an Oath was requir'd from the Duke of *Lancaſter*, afterwards *Henry* the Fourth, that he ſhould cauſe the King to ſend Home the *Cheſhire Guard*, which was accordingly done.

I obſerve, in the Debate, it has been taken for granted, That the *Crown of England* has a Right to a number of Regular Troops, under the Denomination of *Guards*. This is a Notion I can by no means give into. It was not ſo *ab Antiquo*.

The firſt Guards we hear of (the *Yeomen of the Guard*, which were conſtituted by *Henry* the Seventh, being of another Kind) were in *Charles* the Second's Time. That Prince, immediately after his Reſtoration, got together a ſmall Number of Guards, which at firſt ſeem'd to be meant only to add to the Equipage and Splendor of the Court. But it ſoon appear'd that he had other Views: The Guards, by adding Men to Troops and Companies, and Troops and Companies to Regiments, were inſenſibly

ſenſibly increaſed; ſo that in the Year 1677, they were got up to *Five Thouſand Eight Hundred Ninety Men.* Few Seſſions paſs'd, but they were taken Notice of in the Houſe of Commons; and though Money was not ask'd of Parliament for their Support, yet they occaſion'd a general Uneaſineſs.

About that Time, there was a Proſpect of a War with *France*, on which Pretence an Army was rais'd. But, the War not proceeding, an Act paſs'd, which gave the King *Six Hundred and Nineteen Thouſand, Three Hundred and Eighty Eight Pounds*, for Diſbanding the Army. When the Parliament met again, they were told from the Throne, 'That *the* 'Forces were ſtill kept on foot for the Preſervation 'of our Neighbours, who otherwiſe had abſolutely 'deſpaired; and for preſerving what was left in 'Flanders; and, that the King was confident no 'Body would repine at the employing that Money, 'which was rais'd for the Disbanding of the Army, for 'the Coutinuance of it.

This did not ſatisfy the Houſe, and they came to a Reſolution, 'That it was neceſſary, for the Safety 'of his Majeſty's Perſon, and preſerving the Peace 'of the Government, that all Forces raiſed ſince the 'Twenty-ninth of September, 1677, ſhould be Diſ-'banded.' Whereupon that Parliament, which went under the Name of the *Penſioner-Parliament*, was Diſſolved.

The New Parliament, which met on the Firſt of *March* following, had the ſame Apprehenſions of *Regular Troops*. Money was given to Disband them, and the Act directed, That it ſhould be paid into the *Chamber of London*, and Commiſſioners of their own were appointed to ſee it apply'd to that Uſe. Whatever Diffidence of the King this might imply, I do not find that any Member loſt his *Liberty* for *Freedom of Speech* on that Occaſion. The Opinion that Parliament had of a *Standing Army*, appears in the

Reſolution they came to, ‘ *That the Continuance* ‘ *of Standing Forces in this Nation, other than* ‘ *the Militia, was illegal, and a great Grievance* ‘ *and Vexation to the People.*

I ſhall now take Leave to conſider the Arguments advanced for continuing *Sixteen thouſand three hundred forty ſeven Men* for the enſuing Year.

It is ſaid,

That there is a Diſaffected Party in the Kingdom, which makes an Army neceſſary.

If this Argument will prevail, 'tis ſtrange it has not prevail'd for Six hundred Years paſt; ſince no Period within that time can be aſſign'd, wherein this Argument was not as ſtrong as in the preſent.

During the long Controverſy between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, touching the Right of Succeſſion, (in which each Side had its Turn of being Uppermoſt) one would think it ſhould have been natural for the prevailing Party, in order to their Security, to have inſiſted on the Continuance of their Regular Troops, at leaſt for a Time. There was a *Pretender* to the Crown, who had a ſtrong Party in the Nation, and the Government was inſecure 'till the Spirit of Rebellion was ſuppreſs'd. It might then with an Appearance of Reaſon have been inſiſted on, That the Taxes on the Diſaffected ſhould be increas'd; that thoſe, who occaſion'd the Expence, ſhould bear the Burthen 'till the Danger was over.

Why this ſort of Reaſoning did not then prevail, is obvious. They ſaw it was unſafe to truſt any Prince, even *One of their own ſetting up*, with ſuch a Power, which, if ill apply'd, might enſlave them.

Another Period of Time I ſhall take notice of, is, that of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. The Diſaffection

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to her in the beginning of it was great, occasion'd by the Reformation in Religion, and the Application of Ecclesiastical Revenues to Secular Uses. Many Plots there were against her Life. *Spain* (one of the greatest Powers in *Europe* at that Time) attempted an *Invasion*, and a more proper Juncture could not have happen'd, wherein to have ask'd for an Army. But instead of that, the greatest Part of the Forces then got together to oppose the *Invasion*, consisted of *Militia*; and as soon as the *Armado* was scattered, the Army was disbanded; that Queen being sensible, that the true, the only Support of the Crown, was the Good-will and Affections of the People.

Another Argument brought for the Continuance of the Army, is,

That the Denying, it does insinuate a Distrust of His Majesty.

How Disingenuous and Unparliamentary a way of Arguing this is, let Gentlemen judge. For to draw that sacred Name into a Debate, must put every Body to Pain who takes the other side of the Question; in regard it may be construed, that the stronger the Argument is, the greater is the Distrust.

But this Reasoning, in my Opinion, turns quite another Way, and instead of implying a Distrust, argues the greatest Regard to the Safety of His Majesty's Person and Government. Who can answer for the Caprice of an Army, when once Establish'd?

Although no Man living has a greater Esteem than my self for those honourable Gentlemen, who have with so much Bravery serv'd their Country in a Military Way, nor shall any Man go further in rewarding their Services; yet the common Experience

perience of Mankind demonſtrates, That it is not reaſonable to expect an Army ſhould be always in the ſame Humour. *Auguſtus Cæſar* liv'd in great Peace and Security with the *Prætorian Bands*, which had put an End to the *Roman Liberties*. But the Caſe was different with his Succeſſors. For of Twenty-ſix Emperors, no leſs than Sixteen were pull'd to pieces by their own Soldiers. Did not the Army here in *England*, in the *Times of Uſurpation*, if I may be allow'd to name them, in a ſhort Space change the Government into Ten ſeveral Forms? What Treatment did the Parliament, who had rais'd and ſupported them, meet with from them? They beſet the Houſe, repuls'd many Members who would have come in, others they dragged out even by the Legs, and at length they were all turned out, and the Doors ſhut up. I ſay this with the more Aſſurance, having had the Account from an Honourable Perſon, lately dead, who was an Eye-witneſs of it. This Army, 'tis true, (which conſiſted of about *Seventeen thouſand Men*) afterwards brought in King *Charles* the Second: But that Prince ſoon disbanded them, being well aware that the ſame Army which brought him in, ſhould their Minds change, might again turn him out.

This Objection, drawn from a Diſtruſt of His Majeſty, deſerves another Name. 'Tis an honeſt, 'tis a reaſonable Jealouſy, of the growing Power of the Crown, which thoſe that went before us always avow'd. May it not with Parity of Reaſon be ſaid, That becauſe I will not conſent that the King ſhall, by his Proclamation, raiſe Money without Parliament, that this is a Diſtruſt of His Majeſty? Becauſe I will not conſent to give up *Magna Charta*, and accept of a new Patent at Pleaſure, may not this likewiſe be call'd a Diſtruſt of His Majeſty? But, ſuppoſe from an Opinion of

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the Virtue of the Troops; from an Opinion, that Men in Power will not make an ill Uſe of it; that thoſe who may be Maſters, will chuſe to continue Servants; that Men under the ſame Circumſtances will not do the ſame Things; and that we ſhould conſent for our ſelves, to depoſite our Liberties in their Hands for a while; will any one ſay, that we have an Authority alſo to conſent on the Behalf of thoſe we repreſent? A Sum of Money, a Jewel, or other valuable Thing, is committed to my Care; I, without the Owner's Conſent, leave it in the Poſſeſſion of another; although the Perſon with whom I left it, does not actually embezzle the Money, or detain the Jewel, yet do I break my Truſt, by putting it into his Power ſo to do.

It is ſelf-evident, that by keeping up ſuch a Number of Forces, who may, when they are diſpoſed, controul the Power of the Civil Magiſtrate, that the Strength and Security of our Conſtitution is at an End, and that we have no other Rule of Government, than Will and Pleaſure. The Notion I have of *Slavery*, is the being ſubjected to the Will of another; and notwithſtanding the Rod be not always on my Back, or the Dragoon in my Houſe, yet if it is not in my Power to prevent its being ſo, I am no longer free. After *Auguſtus* had eſtabliſhed his *Eight thouſand Regular Troops*, the *Roman* Conſtitution was as much at an End as it was in *Nero*'s Time. Although the *Tyranny* was not by *Auguſtus* exercis'd with the like Severity it was by his Succeſſors; yet, from the Time his Power became irreſiſtible, the *Romans* were Slaves.

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Another Argument us'd for this Number of Troops, is,

That there are no Thoughts of Eſtabliſhing them, but only Continuing them for a Year.

If the Notion be true, which no Gentleman in the Debate has deny'd, That the Number of Diſciplin'd Men now contended for, are ſufficient to dictate to the greateſt Number Undiſciplin'd; I deſire to know who ſhall dare to bid them go Home? 'Tis ſaid, indeed, the Parliament will not provide for them; why may not they then, as others in their Circumſtances have done, *provide for themſelves?* Is it reaſonable to think, that Men will ſtarve with Swords in their Hands?

I am ſenſible that I have too much treſpaſſed on Gentlemen's Patience. I ſhall ſay no more, but that Bodies Political, as well as Natural, have their Periods: *Governments* muſt die as well as Men; Our's is grown old and crazy, and though She has ſurviv'd her Neighbours, yet, I fear, her *Day* approaches.

A Speech againſt Continuing the Army, &c.

As it was ſpoken the 7th Day of December, 1717. *in the Houſe of Commons, by Sir* T— H——, *Bart.*

SIR,

I Cannot forbear troubling you with a few Words upon this Subject, tho' I can neither flatter my ſelf with the Hopes of convincing any one, nor pretend to be able to offer any thing to your Conſideration, which has not in a better manner been urged already. But I am truly concern'd for the Miſchiefs,

Miſchiefs, which, I think, we are giving way to; and if I cannot prevent them, it will be a Satisfaction to me, at leaſt, to proteſt againſt them.

All Gentlemen who have ſpoke in this Debate, have, from their different Opinions, agreed in one Thing, to preſs very much the Argument of Danger; and the only Queſtion is, On which ſide the Danger lies; whether to the Government without a *Military Force* to ſupport it? or to the Conſtitution and and Liberties of *Great-Britain* from that *Military Force*, if it be allow'd to continue in it?

As to the Dangers which threaten the Government, I think I am not willing to over-look them: But I hope I may be excus'd, if we cannot be convinc'd of Dangers, which no Man, that I hear, pretends to explain to us.

Abroad, the State and Circumſtances of *Europe* happen to be ſuch, that I think it is hard to ſuppoſe a Time poſſible, when there ſhall be leſs Appearance or Apprehenſion of any immediate Diſturbance to this Kingdom. The three great Powers, thoſe which are moſt conſiderable in themſelves, and of neareſt Concern to us, I mean, the Empire, *France*, and *Holland*, are ſo far from being at any Enmity with us, that they are all of them our faſt Friends and Allies, at leaſt we are told ſo, and hear very often a great deal of boaſting upon that Subject, whenever the Adminiſtration of the Government is to be extoll'd, and the Merits of it are to be ſet forth to us. Upon thoſe Occaſions, we hear of nothing but the wiſe and uſeful Treaties which have been made, the great Influence which we have acquir'd in Foreign Courts and Councils, and the ſolid Foundations which are laid for our Security. But when, in Conſequence of theſe great Things, we come to talk of reducing Forces, then I obſerve the Language is quite turn'd the other way; then we are in the weakeſt and moſt

inſecure Condition imaginable; there is no Dependance upon any Thing, and we muſt even be thought diſſaffected to the Government; if we will not believe that we are ſurrounded on all Sides with the greateſt Dangers.

But, in the midſt of theſe Contrarieties and Contradictions, I think we need not be at any Loſs what our Conduct ought to be, if we will but have regard to thoſe plain Rules and Maxims, which have always been obſerv'd in the like Caſes with that which is now before us.

It would certainly be an endleſs Thing for an Houſe of Commons to enter into the *Secrets of State*, and to debate upon the different Views, and Intereſts, and Intrigues of Foreign Courts; what Jealouſies are among them, and what Treaties are on foot to reconcile them. If we take ſuch Things into our Conſiderations, to guide us in Queſtions concerning our own Guards and Garriſons here at Home, we ſhall be in a Labyrinth indeed, and muſt be compell'd at laſt to put an abſolute Truſt in the Government, becauſe they only know the Truth of ſuch Matters, and from them we muſt be content to receive whatſoever Account they think fit to give us of them. But the only Thing proper for us to look to, is, what is plain and obvious to the Senſe of all Mankind, I mean, *When are the Times of preſent Peace.* There need no Refinements of Politicks to know that; and I will venture to ſay, that during ſuch Times of Peace, no remote Fears, no Arguments drawn from Contingencies of what may be hereafter, have ever yet brought this Nation into a Conceſſion ſo fatal to Liberty, as the keeping up of Standing Forces, when there is no other Employment for them but to inſult and oppreſs their Fellow-Subjects. I ſay, there has hitherto been no Precedent of that kind; and the Misfortune of this Caſe is, there will need

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but One Precedent in it; one wrong Step taken in this Particular, may put an End to all your *Claims of Rights and Privileges.*

And on the other hand, I beg it may not be taken for granted, that, if we diſmiſs our Soldiers, we ſhall therefore leave ourſelves naked, and void of all Protection againſt any ſudden Danger that may ariſe. No, Sir, Providence has given us the beſt Protection, if we do not fooliſhly throw away the Benefit of it. Our Situation, that is our natural Protection; our Fleet is our Protection; and, if we could ever be ſo happy as to ſee it rightly purſued, *a good Agreement betwixt the King and People*, uniting and acting together in *one National Intereſt*, would be ſuch a Protection, as none of our Enemies would ever hope to break through.

It is a very melancholy Thing to me, to hear any other Notions of Government advanced here; and that His Majeſty, either from his Private or his General Council, ſhould ever, upon this Subject, have any Thing inculcated to him but this great Truth, That the *true and only Support of an* Engliſh *Prince, does, and ought to conſiſt in the Affections of his People.* It is that ſhould ſtrengthen his Hands; it is that ſhould give him Credit and Authority in the Eyes of other Nations; and to think of doing of it by keeping up a Number of Land-Forces here at Home, ſuch a Number as can have any Awe or Influence over the great Powers on the *Continent*, is, I think, one of the wildeſt Imaginations that ever entred into the Heart of Man. The only Strength of this Nation muſt always conſiſt in the Riches of it; Riches muſt be the Fruits of Publick Liberty; and the People can neither acquire Riches, nor the King have the Uſe of them, but by a Government founded in their Inclinations and Affections.

If this be true, then of Conſequence it follows, That whoever adviſes His Majeſty to aim at any additional Security to himſelf from a Standing Army, inſtead of increaſing his Strength, does really diminiſh it, and undermine his true Support, by robbing him of the Hearts of his Subjects. For this I take for granted, that as there are but two Ways of Governing, the one by Force, and the other by the Affections of the People governed, it is impoſſible for any Prince to have them both; he muſt chuſe which of the two he will ſtick to, for he can have but one: If he is Maſter of their Affections, he ſtands in no need of Force; and if he will make uſe of Force, it is in vain for him to expect their Affections. For it is not in Nature, and it can never be brought to paſs, that Men can love a Government under which they are loaded with heavy Taxes, and pay a conſiderable Part of their Eſtates to maintain an Army, which inſults them in the Poſſeſſion of the Reſt, and can turn them out of the Whole whenever they pleaſe.

With Submiſſion therefore, the Argument is taken by the wrong End, when it is ſaid, There are great Animoſities in the Kingdom, the People are diſaffected, and upon that Account there is a Neceſſity of keeping up an Army. It concludes much righter the other Way; that is, Diſmiſs your Army, and give no other Cauſe of Suſpicion that any Part of the Conſtitution is to be invaded, and the People will be well-affected. Upon any other foot than this, What *Miniſter* will ever care whether he does Right or Wrong? It is not his Concern whether the People are eaſy or uneaſy, his Army is his Dependance: Nay, and the more, by his wicked Councels, he exaſperates and inrages the People, the ſtronger he makes his Pretence for maintaining and encreaſing that Army which ſupports him.

What

What I have ſaid, I confeſs, goes upon a Suppoſition, that the Numbers contain'd in the Eſtimate, and in the Queſtion before you, do make an Army formidable enough, and able to enſlave this Nation; of which indeed there remains no Doubt with me. In the manner thoſe Forces are conſtituted, I think, a Prince, who would wiſh to be Arbitrary, could deſire no more; and if he had all the Power in his Hands, I think, for his ſake, he would keep no more.

Of what Nature the Reductions have been, other Gentlemen have ſo fully explain'd, and, I believe, it is ſo generally underſtood, that it will be needleſs for me to dwell upon it. But the Short of the Caſe is this, That out of *Thirty-two thouſand Men*, thirteen Regiments only have been Disbanded, which do not amount to more than Five or Six thouſand, beſides a few Invalids, which were taken from the Eſtabliſhment of the Army, and put upon the Eſtabliſhment of the Hoſpital. So that there are the Corps now ſubſiſting of more than *Twenty-five thouſand Men*, which Corps may be filled up to their entire Complement, whenever the Government pleaſes, and that even without any Noiſe or Notice taken. For the Caſe is very different in that reſpect, where the Regiments are few, and thoſe kept compleat. There, if the Numbers allowed by Act of Parliament are exceeded, it muſt be by raiſing new Regiments, which is eaſily ſeen and known. But where the Corps are kept up with only a few Men in them, and ſome Recruits will always be neceſſary for them, there, if the Government is willing to be at the Charge, they may keep the Numbers up to what they pleaſe, and it is impoſſible to know when the Parliamentary Standard is exceeded, and when not. Thus therefore ſtands our Account. In the firſt Place, the Publick is to pay *Eighteen thouſand Men*; in the next

Place, the Number of Effective Men is to be *Sixteen thouſand three hundred forty ſeven*; and if thoſe are not ſufficient to exerciſe Dominion over us; yet, in the manner they are kept together, they are equivalent to *Twenty-five thouſand Men*; the Charge is inconſiderably leſs, and the Terror, which is the main Thing, is not at all abated.

For the taking this dangerous Step, the only Juſtification I hear Gentlemen offer for themſelves, the only Shelter they fly to, is the great Confidence which is to be repoſed in His Majeſty's juſt and gracious Intentions. Of thoſe, I will entertain no Doubt, I believe His Majeſty is too good to be ſuſpected of any Arbitrary Deſigns: But yet there is a general Suſpicion, which I will never be aſhamed or afraid to own; becauſe it is a Suſpicion interwoven in our Conſtitution; it is a Suſpicion, upon which our Laws, our Parliament, and every part of our Government is founded; which is, That too much Power lodged in the Crown, (abſtracting from the Perſon that wears it) will at ſome Time or other be abuſed in the Exerciſe of it, and can never long conſiſt with the natural Rights and Liberties of Mankind. And therefore, whatever Opinions we have of His Majeſty's Goodneſs, and how much ſoever he deſerves them, we ſhould ſtill conſider, that in this Place we are under a diſtinct Duty to our Country; and by that Duty, we ſhould be as incapable of giving up ſuch an unwarrantable Truſt, as His Majeſty, I am perſwaded, would be incapable of abuſing it, if he had it in his Hands. Thoſe we repreſent, will expect, and they ought to expect, from us, that they ſhould not only continue to enjoy what belongs to them, as *Engliſhmen*; but that they ſhould hold it ſtill by the ſame Tenure. Their Eſtates, their Lives, and their Liberties they have hitherto poſſeſs'd, as their Rights, and it would be a very great and a ſad Change,

and

and ſuch as ſhall never have my Conſent along with it, to make them only Tenants at Will for them.

The Words in the firſt of theſe Speeches which were taken Offence at by the Houſe, are thoſe mark'd in the Margin of the Speech. The Speech was no ſooner ended, but ſome Members call'd, *To the Bar! To the Bar!* In a word, they extremely reſented the Expreſſion, as it reflected upon the King, and there ſeemed to be no room for Explanations or Extenuations; but it was inſiſted, that the ſaid Words *are highly Diſhonourable to, and unjuſtly reflecting upon His Majeſty's Perſon and Government*; and upon the Queſtion, it was Reſolved, That Mr. *Shippen* be Committed to the *Tower*, *Yea's* 171. *No's* 84. And accordingly the next Day, he was by the Speakers Warrant, ſent to the *Tower*, as above; and the Houſe afterwards Ordered the Words to he Printed, which was done in their printed Votes.

After all theſe long Debates had agitated the Houſe for ſeveral Days, the other Side brought it to the Queſtion, which was ſhort, and iſſued in the following Reſolves, as well relating to the Numbers of Men in the Army, as to the Supply for them; and alſo for the Troops Abroad, not included in the 16347 Men, and for the Half-pay Officers, *viz.*

1. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Number of Effective Men to be provided for, for Guards and Garriſons in *Great-Britain*, and for *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, for the Year 1718, be Sixteen Thouſand Three Hundred Forty-ſeven, Commiſſion and Non-commiſſion Officers included.

2. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum not exceeding Six Hundred Eighty One Thouſand Six Hundred Eighteen Pounds, be granted to His Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Sixteen Thouſand Three Hundred Forty-ſeven Effective Men for Guards and Garriſons, and other His Majeſty's Land-Forces in *Great-Britain*, *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, for the Year 1718.

3. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Sum of Thirty-five Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six Pounds, Five Shillings, be granted to His Majeſty, for maintaining His Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations in *America*, for the Year 1718.

4. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Sum of Fifty-ſeven Thouſand Six Hundred Thirteen Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, Seven Pence, be granted to His Majeſty, for maintaining His Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in *Minorca*, for the Year 1718.

5. *Reſolved*, That it it the Opinion of this Committee, That the Sum of Thirty-nine Thouſand, Three Hundred Eighty Two Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, Nince-pence Half-penny, be granted to His Majeſty, for maintaining His Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1718.

6. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Sum of Thirteen Thouſand Five Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Nine Shillings, Five Pence, be granted to His Majeſty, for Proviſions for the Garriſons in *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1718.

7. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Sum of One Thouſand Five Hundred Fifty Eight Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, One Penny, be granted to His Majeſty, for Proviſions for the Garriſons at *Placentia* and *Anapolis*, for the Year 1718.

8. *Re-*

8. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Sum of Two Thouſand Eight Hundred Fifty Eight Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, Ten Pence, be granted to His Majeſty, for Ordnance-Stores and Proviſions for the Independant Company in the Iſlands of *Bahama* and *Providence*, for the Year 1718.

9. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Thirty Thouſand Three Hundred Sixty One Pounds, Five Shillings, Five Pence, be granted to His Majeſty, for the Charge of Half-Pay to the Reduced Officers of His Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Year 1718.

10. *Reſolved*, That 'tis the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum not exceeding Seventy Three Thouſand Three Hundred Twenty Seven Pounds, Twelve Shillings, Eleven Pence, be granted to His Majeſty, for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Land-Service, for the Year 1718.

11. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum not exceeding Twenty Nine Thouſand Six Hundred Forty Five Pounds, Eight Shillings, Nine Pence Farthing, be granted to His Majeſty, to enable the Treaſurer of the Navy to make good the Payments, which, at or before the Twenty fourth Day of *June* 1718, may be demanded of him, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, for compleating the Funds of Six Hundred Eight Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, payable to the *South-Sea* Company.

12. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Eighty One Thouſand One Hundred Ninety Six Pounds, Eight Shillings, be granted to His Majeſty, to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1717.

The Liſt of the Eſtabliſhment which made up the Number of Troops Voted as above, and which is the preſent Body of Troops or Army now on Foot, is as follows.

A Particular of the Numbers of the Troops and Regiments of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons in Great-Britain, *for the Year* 1718.

		Numb.
Horſe.	1ſt Troop of Guards	181
	2d Troop of Guards	181
	3d Troop of Guards	181
	4th Troop of Guards	181
	1ſt Troop of Grenadiers	176
	2d Troop of Grenadiers	177
	Royal Regiment of Horſe	310
	General *Lumley*'s	292
	Major-General *Wade*'s	196
	Colonel *Pitt*'s	196
		2071
Dragoons.	Royal Regiment of Dragoons	207
	Colonel *Campbell*'s	207
	Lieutenant-General *Carpenter*'s	207
	Earl of *Stair*'s	207
	Colonel *Kerr*'s	207
	Major-General *Evans*'s	207
	Colonel *Stanhope*'s	207
	Brigadier *Bowls*'s	207
	Brigadier *Honeywood*'s	207
	Brigadier *Gore*'s	207
	Colonel *Tyrrell*'s	207
	Sir *Charles Hotham*'s	207
	Brigadier *Munden*'s	207
	Colonel *Moleſworth*'s	207
		2898
Foot.	Firſt Regiment of Guards	1669
	Second Regiment	1072
	Third Regiment	1072
	Colonel *Kirk*'s	445
	Lieutenant-General *Seymour*'s	445
	Lord *Irwin*'s	445
	Lord *Shannon*'s	445
	Colonel *Harriſon*'s	445

These raiſed after *June* 1. 1715.

*This formerly Ld. *North* and *Grey*'s.

Brigadier

Foot.	Brigadier *Grove*'s	445
	Brigadier *Stearn*'s	445
	Colonel *Mountague*'s	445
	Lieutenant-General *Mdcartney*'s	445
	Major-General *Sabine*'s	445
	Lieutenant-General *Wills*'s	445
	Brigadier *Preſton*'s	445
	Colonel *Fane*'s	445
This raiſed after *June* 1. 1715.	Colonel *Edgerton*'s	445
	Major-General *Wightman*'s	445
	Colonel *Clayton*'s	445
	Colonel *Handaſyde*'s	445
		11378
		16347

Upon theſe Reſolves, the Committee of Ways and Means, went to Work for raiſing Money, and on the 5th of *December* Voted the Land-Tax, (*viz.*) Three Shillings *per* Pound; which was diſpatch'd with extraordinary Expedition, that it might be ready before the Holy-days.

In the mean time, after ſeveral Adjourments of the Call of the Houſe, and both Sides yet obſerving their Friends the Members to be abſent, it came on, the Third of *December*, with a kind of General Conſent; there were Excuſes made as uſual for abundance of abſent Members, ſome of which were accepted, others had a peremptory Day ſet them to appear, in default of which, they were to be taken into Cuſtody: This was on the 10th, and on the 12th, the Defaulters were accordingly Voted into Cuſtody, particularly,

Geo. Pitt, of *Shroton*,
William Northmore,
John Rolle,
} Eſquires.
Sir *William Lowth* Bar.
The Honourable *Charles Cecil* Eſq;
The Honourable *Charles Bertie* Eſq;

This little Severity quickened others to attend the Service of the Houſe; and theſe Gentlemen were, upon their ſeveral Petitions, diſcharged afterwards, paying their Fees as uſual. But, leſt this ſhould not be effectual to bring up the Members, many of whom, eſpecially in *North Britain*, were ſtill abſent, Mr. Speaker was ordered to ſend a Letter to the Sheriffs and Stewards of the ſeveral Counties, *&c.* to Summon the Members, and require their Attendance on the 13th of *January*, to which the Houſe Adjourned, to acquaint them that the Houſe will proceed with the utmoſt Severity againſt ſuch Members as ſhall not then attend. Things drawing towards a Receſs, the Land-Tax Bill was brought in and preſented to the Houſe by Mr. *Farrer* the Chairman of the Committee for Ways and Means, on the 13th.

In the mean time, ſeveral other Buſineſſes came before them, and particularly the numerous Petitions from the ſeveral Priſons in *England*, in behalf of the Priſoners themſelves; and other Inſolvents ſeemed to preſs the Houſe for ſome Compaſſionate Step in their favour. All the Petitions, as they came in, had been order'd to lie upon the Table, and when they amounted to a pretty large Number, were taken into Conſideration, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in for their Relief; but whether it was that the Petitioners did not puſh the Affair, as finding the Bill itſelf not like to anſwer their End, or that they found the Houſe did not ſeem to approve their Demands, I know not, but this Bill never came to a ſecond Reading.

The Affair of the Gold and Silver Coin came next into Conſideration; the Maſter of the Mint, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, had been ordered to give his Opinion upon the Value of the Gold Coin, which he did accordingly; and upon which Opinion, and the Repreſentation of that Matter to the Houſe of Commons,

mons, they reſolv'd unanimouſly that an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to iſſue out his Royal Proclamation for the Reduction of the Gold Coin, which was done, and the Proclamation iſſued accordingly, as follows:

By the King: A Proclamation, declaring the Rates at which Gold ſhall be Current in Payments.

GEORGE R.

WHereas the Value of the Gold, compared with the Value of the Silver in the Current Coins of this Realm, as Paid and Received, is greater in Proportion than the Value of Gold is to the Value of Silver in the Neighbouring Nations; and the Over-valuation of Gold in the Current Coins of this Realm, hath been a great Cauſe of Carrying out and Leſſening the Species of the Silver Coins thereof, which is highly prejudicial to the Trade of this Kingdom: And whereas the Commons in Parliament, have, by their Addreſs, humbly beſought Us, That We would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue Our Royal Proclamation, to forbid all Perſons to utter or receive any of the Pieces of Gold called Guinea's, at any greater or higher Rate than One and twenty Shillings for each Guinea, and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer Pieces of Coined Gold; which We have graciouſly condeſcended unto. Now, for and towards remedying the ſaid Evil, We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to iſſue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly prohibiting all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever to utter or receive any of the Pieces of Gold Coin of this Kingdom, commonly called Guinea's, (which in Our Mint were Coined only at Twenty

Shillings

Shillings each, but have been by Our Subjects paid and received at the Rate of One and twenty Shillings and Six Pence each,) at any greater or higher Rate or Value than One and twenty Shillings for each Guinea, and ſo proportionably for the Pieces of Gold called Half-Guinea's, Double-Guinea's, and Five Pound Pieces; and the other Pieces of Antient Gold Coin of this Kingdom, which by their wearing may be diminiſhed in their Weight, at any greater or higher Rate or Value than as followeth; That is to ſay, the Piece of Gold now received and paid for Three and twenty Shillings and Six Pence, to be hereafter received and paid for Three and twenty Shillings, and no more; the Piece of Gold now received and paid for Five and twenty Shillings and Six Pence, to be hereafter received and paid for Five and twenty Shillings, and no more; and ſo proportionably for ſmaller Pieces of the like Gold Coin: At which Rates and Values, We do hereby declare the ſaid reſpective Pieces of Coined Gold to be Current. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Our Loving Subjects whatſoever, that they do not preſume to receive or pay the Gold Coins of this Realm at any greater Rates or Values than the Rates and Values aforeſaid, upon Pain of Our higheſt Diſpleaſure, and upon Pain of the greateſt Puniſhment that by Law may be inflicted upon them for their Default, Negligence, and Contempt in this Behalf.

Given at Our Court at St. *James*'s the Twenty-ſecond Day of *December*, 1717. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

The

The Repreſentation of Sir *Iſaac Newton* being too long for this Place; and beſides, being addreſs'd to the Lords of the Treaſury, and not to the Houſe of Commons, and therefore not particularly belonging to a Hiſtory of the Parliament, I omit for Brevity-ſake.

There remain'd no Buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons in any forwardneſs for Diſpatch, but the Land-Tax Bill, which paſs'd the 18th of *December*, and was ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, and receiv'd the Royal Aſſent on the 22d, when both Houſes were ordered to adjourn to the 13th of *January*, which was done accordingly. The Day before the Receſs, the Houſe of Commons ordered the Reverend Dr. *John Hoadley*, Brother to the Biſhop of *Bangor*, to preach before them on the 30th of *January*.

On the 13th of *January*, according to the Adjournment, the Houſes came together again; but by His Majeſty's Meſſage, deſiring them to adjourn again for three Days only, they adjourn'd again to the 16th of *January*.

There were divers Conjectures about the Reaſon of this Adjournment, which People ſpoke variouſly of, as their Intereſts and Parties led them at that time; ſome ſaying the King expected ſome ſudden News from Abroad in that Time; others, that the King intended to communicate ſomething to the Parliament concerning the unhappy Breach which had but newly fallen out in the Royal Family; others ſaid, ſome Treaties were in View at that Time which the Government had not perfectly finiſh'd, the communicating which to the Parliament was intended. But let that be as it will, this is certain, that at that Time ſome double Engagements were on foot, and ſomething Extraordinary was in View; but what it was in particular that occaſion'd

occaſion'd this Adjournment, was never publickly known.

On the 13th however, before they adjourn'd, Mr. *Treby* one of the Commiſſioners of Enquiry into the Forfeited Eſtates, *&c.* in *England*, preſented to the Houſe the Report of their Proceedings with reſpect to the *Engliſh* Eſtates; which Report was read, and was afterwards ordered to be printed.

The Particulars of the Eſtates, with the Preamble of the Report, are very long; but the Report it ſelf, as far as it relates to the Forfeited Eſtates, and the Heads or Abſtracts of the Eſtates themſelves, are ſo abſolutely neceſſary to the underſtanding the Affairs of Parliament, and will be ſo often referr'd to in the Hiſtories of future Parliamentary Proceedings, that it would render this Work very imperfect to omit them: They are therefore briefly thus: *(viz.)*

YOUR Commiſſioners did, the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, lay before this Honourable Houſe, the beſt Repreſentation they were then capable of making, of what had been done by them in the Execution of the Truſts and Powers committed to their Care.

Your Commiſſioners do now humbly offer the following Report to this Honourable Houſe, which is as full and perfect, with regard to the ſeveral Branches of their Commiſſion, as the Nature of them will admit.

Your Commiſſioners have taken all proper Meaſures to enquire of all Perſons, who, ſince the 24th *of* June 1715, *have been attainted for levying War within this Realm, or for conſpiring the Death of his Majeſty, or for any other High-Treaſon whatſoever, committed before the* 1ſt *Day of* June 1716, *within* Great-Britain, *or elſewhere. But a Liſt*

of

of the Names of the Perſons ſo attainted having been annexed to their former Repreſentation, your Commiſſioners think it needleſs to trouble this Honourable Houſe with a Repetition of them.

Your Commiſſioners have alſo enquired of all Caſtles, Honours, Lordſhips, Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reverſions, Services, Remainders, Poſſeſſions, Royalties, Franchiſes, Juriſdictions and Privileges, and the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all Rights of Entry, Rights of Action, Titles, Conditions, Uſes, Truſts, Powers and Authorities, and all Leaſes for Life, Lives, or Years, Penſions, Annuities, Rents, Charges and Incumbrances whatſoever, and of what Nature or Kind ſoever, in England, Ireland *or elſewhere, (except* Scotland*) whereof ſuch Perſons ſo attainted reſpectively, were ſeiſed, or poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in, or entitled unto, on the* 24th *of* June 1715, *or at any Time ſince, in their own Right, or to their Uſe, or whereof any Perſon or Perſons was, or were, or have been ſeiſed, or poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in, to the Uſe of, or in Truſt for them, or any of them, on the ſaid* 24th *Day of* June 1715, *or at any Time ſince; and have cauſed the ſaid Eſtates to be ſurveyed, and the Surveys to be regiſter'd, in which are contained the Tenants Names, the Number of the Meſſuages, Tenements, Acres of Land, yearly Value, and, utmoſt improved Value thereof; and becauſe theſe Particulars have drawn the Rentals into a very great Length, your Commiſſioners have cauſed Abſtracts thereof to be carefully made, and annexed to this Report, in an* Appendix, Numb. 1. *that this Honourable Houſe may have them in a nearer View, and more eaſily obſerve thereupon.*

Your Commiſſioners have alſo enquired of all Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, Extents, Mortgages and Securities for Money, Debts of Record,

Record, and other Debts, Specialties, Obligations, Goods and Chattels of what Nature and Kind ſoever, which any of the Perſons ſo attainted were poſſeſſed of, or entitled to, or any others in Truſt for them, or any of them, ſtood poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in, on the reſpective Days and Times the ſame became forfeited, or any Time ſince; an Account whereof, according to the beſt Diſcovery your Commiſſioners could make from the moſt ſtrict Enquiry, is contained in the ſaid Appendix *hereunto annex'd,* Numb. 2.

And here your Commiſſioners humbly beg Leave to put this Honourable Houſe in Mind, of what is mention'd on this Head in their former Repreſentation,

That the Reaſon why the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid attainted Perſons make no greater Article in the ſaid Account, is, becauſe they were almoſt all ſold and diſpoſed of by their Servants and Agents before their Conviction, which is the Time the ſame became forfeitable by Law.

Your Commiſſioners have alſo received all the Claims that have been tender'd to them, upon the forfeited Eſtates of the ſaid attainted Perſons, which on the 12th Day of December *1717, did amount to 1604; which ſaid Claims, though very voluminous, your Comiſſioners have already cauſed to be regiſter'd in particular Books provided for that purpoſe.*

And though the Time for delivering Claims doth not expire 'till the 1ſt Day of February *1717, yet it's highly probable there remain but few to be delivered.*

Your Commiſſioners think they are at Liberty to give their Opinion; Whether all, or any of thoſe Claims, upon Examination, will appear to be ſuch as will affect the ſaid Forfeited Eſtates. The Act of Parliament that gives them their Com-

Commiſſion having only impowered them to receive the ſaid Claims, and to tranſcribe them into Books, to be provided and fairly kept for that puopoſe; to the End the ſaid Claims or Demands may be fairly heard and determined, according to ſuch Act or Acts of Parliament as ſhall hereafter be made and paſſed for that purpoſe.

But your Commiſſioners are humbly of Opinion that it would greatly tend to the Publick Service, and to the Benefit of the lawful Claimants, to have the ſaid Claims determined as ſoon as may be.

Your Commiſſioners crave Leave further to inform this Honourable Houſe, that, in purſuance of the Powers granted by an Act of laſt Seſſion of Parliament, they ſent Two of their Number into Ireland, *to inſpect the Forfeitures in that Kingdom, and to receive the Claims of ſuch who pretend any Demand on the forfeited Eſtates; and though many Claims have been already tranſmitted to our Office, from thence, yet we believe there may be ſome few more to be delivered before the 1ſt of* February *next, becauſe the Creditors had not, 'till the paſſing of the ſaid Act, an Opportunity of offering them, without the Trouble and Expence of ſending them to* England.

The Time limited for Popiſh Recuſants, or Papiſts, to take the Oaths, or, in Default thereof, to regiſter their Names and real Eſtates, having been enlarged by an Act made the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, to the 20th Day October *1717, your Commiſſioners, immediately after the ſaid 20th Day of* October, *ſent their Precepts to the reſpective Clerks of the Peace of the ſeveral Counties Cities, Towns and Liberties in* England, Wales, *and* Berwick *upon* Tweed, *thereby requiring them to return to your Commiſſioners, on or before the 20th Day of* December *1717, the Names of all*

Popiſh

Popiſh Recuſants convict, and true Copies of all the real Eſtates of Papiſts that have been regiſtred in their ſeveral and reſpective Offices, many of which being already returned, your Commiſſioners are preparing Abſtracts thereof, that their Report, on that Head, may be made to this Honorable Houſe as ſoon as poſſible.

But your Commiſſioners having received Information from ſeveral of the ſaid Clerks of the Peace, that the Regiſters of the ſaid Eſtates contain many Skins of Parchment, cloſely written on both Sides, and that therefore it will be impoſſible for them to be ready with their Returns by the Time limited in the ſaid Precepts, they cannot, 'till the ſaid Returns are compleated, lay before this Honourable Houſe a full Account thereof.

Your Commiſſioners have alſo enquired of the real and perſonal Eſtates that have been given, granted, deviſed, bequeathed, or ſettled to Popiſh or Superſtitious Uſe in England, Wales, *and the Town of* Berwick *upon* Tweed. *And in the ſaid* Appendix, Numb. 3. *this Honourable Houſe will find an Account of what Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments your Commiſſioners have ſeized for the Uſe of the Publick. This Honourable Houſe will alſo find, in the ſaid* Appendix, Numb. 4 *an Account of what perſonal Eſtates has been adjudged by us as given, ſettled, or bequeathed to Popiſh or Superſtitious Uſes, and what part thereof was due to the Diſcoverers.*

And here your Commiſſioners beg Leave to acquaint this Honourable Houſe, that notwithſtanding Adjudications have been made of the ſaid Eſtates, and Orders iſſued by your ſaid Commiſſioners, for the Payment of the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Eſtates, and of ſuch Sums of Money as were ſo adjudged to be forfeited to his Majeſty, for the Uſe of the Publick, into the Exchequer *of* England, *many of the*

the Tenants, Occupiers and Poſſeſſors of the ſaid real and perſonal Eſtates, refuſe to give Obedience to ſuch Orders.

Your Commiſſioners are alſo preparing Certificates for the Diſcoverers of the real Eſtates, which they have, upon Examination, found and ſeized, as given to Popiſh or Superſtitious Uſes, to the end Proviſion may be me made for them by ſome future Act of Parliament, for ſecuring to ſuch Diſcoverers their reſpective Shares, as a Reward for their Diſcoveries. Your Commiſſioners have ſtill before them divers other Informations of real Eſtates of a very conſiderable Value, given and ſettled to Popiſh and Superſtitious Uſes, and of perſonal Eſtates given to the like Uſes, which your Commiſſioners find to be ſo artfully skreen'd by intricate Truſts, and otherwiſe incumber'd, that they have not yet been able to make any Determination upon them.

Notwithſtanding the utmoſt Endeavours of your Commiſſioners, to cauſe the Rents and Profits of the ſaid real Eſtates, forfeited for High-Treaſon, to be paid into the Exchequer *of* England, *there has hitherto but ſmall Propotion been paid of the Annual Rents; which leads us to obſerve to this Honourable Houſe, that all Rent, and Arrears of Rent, of the late Lord* Bolingbroke's *Eſtate, to the 29th Day of September* 1716, *are granted by his Majeſty to the Lady* Bolingbroke. *That the late Duke of* Ormond's *Eſtate, which makes ſo conſiderable an Article amongſt the ſaid Forfeited Eſtates, is liable to pay* 2000 l. per Annum *to the late Dutcheſs of* Ormond, *for her Life, and to raiſe* 10000 l. *for the Lady* Elizabeth Butler, *and Intereſt, from the Attainder of the ſaid late Duke of* Ormond, *her Father, by a Grant from his Majeſty. And alſo to raiſe the Sum of* 6000 l. *and Intereſt for the ſame, for the Portion of the Lady* Amelia Butler, *Siſter of the ſaid late Duke, by Virtue of an Act made the laſt Seſſion of* Parliament.

But the chief Cauſe is, want of proper Powers to compel the Tenants of the ſaid forfeited Eſtates, to pay the Rents and Profits thereof into the ſaid Exchequer; *for many of the Tenants refuſe to pay any Rent, and intend to conteſt it, and ſeveral of them have appeared to* Engliſh *Bills, brought againſt them in the Court of* Exchequer, *in the Name of his Majeſty's Attorny-General. But the Proceedings in ſuch Caſes are ſo tedious and expenſive, and there may be ſo much Money ſpent by the ſaid Tenants in defending the ſaid Suits, as may render them at laſt uncapable of paying their ſaid Rents, to the great Damage of the Publick, and the reſpective lawful Creditors, as well from the Loſs of the Rents, as of the Charges of the Proſecution.*

And we further crave Leave to obſerve, that ſeveral of the forfeiting Perſons have, ſince the Act of Indemnity, entred upon, and taken Poſſeſſion of their ſaid Eſtates, and forbid their Tenants to pay their Rents, and do ſupport them in the ſame, by giving them Security, and other Aſſurances, whereby great Loſs muſt enſue to the Publick.

We therefore lay it before this Honourable Houſe for your Conſideration, Whether proper Powers ſhould not be given by Act of Parliament to ſuch Perſons as ſhould be thought fit, in a more expeditious Way, to levy the Rents and Profits of the ſaid forfeited Eſtates, and to turn out ſuch of the Tenants as are neither willing nor able to pay their ſaid Rents, and to lett the ſaid Eſtates to others, that will be ready and able to pay the ſame; and alſo to manage the forfeited Eſtates 'till Sale thereof, in ſuch a Manner as might be moſt ſerviceable to the Publick, and beneficial to lawful Claimants, by making Contracts with proper Perſons for working of Coal-Mines, Lead-Mines, Salt-Pits, and other

other Things of the like kind, which now, for want of ſuch Powers, are either wholly unwrought, or wrought to little Profit. This would very much advance the preſent Yearly Rents of the ſaid Forfeited Eſtates. And whereas at preſent, the Buildings do daily go to decay, and out of Repair, and the Lands are very much impoveriſhed by Papiſts, and Friends of the Attained Perſons, now in the Poſſeſſion thereof, without any Poſſibility in your Commiſſioners to prevent theſe and ſuch like Abuſes, whereby it will neceſſarily follow, that theſe Eſtates, when they come to be ſold, will be purchaſed at a leſs Value than otherwiſe they would produce.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to this Honourable Houſe.

Geo. Treby,
Geo. Gregory,
T. Hales,
J. Birch,
H. Cunninghame.
John Eyles.

The Appendix to this Report contains, I. *Abſtracts of the Surveys of the Forfeited Eſtates lying in* England *and* Ireland, *ſurvey'd in the Years* 1716 *and* 1717, *containing the particular Anual Rents, and a Computation of the Yearly Improved Rents of Eſtates on Lives, after the Lives are expired:* The Sum of which Abſtracts are as follow:

	Annual Rent.			*Improved Rent.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Francis Anderton Eſq;	1425	13	1½	1035	15	0
Hugh Anderton Eſq;	131	5	5	6	15	0
John Aſhton	60	8	8	6	0	0
Richard Butler	382	8	7¼	576	4	0
Lord *Bolingbroke*	2552	15	0			
Richard Billsborough	19	10	0			
Thomas Briers	91	18	0	121	17	6
Robert Cowper	20	0	0			

	Annual Rent. l.	s.	d.	Improved Rent. l.	s.	d.
Richard Chorley Esq;	138	12	0½	255	12	8
George Cliffton	5	10	0			
George Collingwood Esq;	924	10	0			
Edward Core	19	12	6			
Robert Daniel	8	0	0			
John Dalton Esq;	661	19	6	926	13	0
Earl of *Derwentwater*	6371	4	5			
Roger Dicconson	641	16	10			
Thomas Errington	328	0	0			
Thomas Foster Jun.	530	0	0			
George Gibson	227	0	0			
John Gregson	26	0	0			
John Hall	70	0	0			
Gabriel Hesketh	102	6	4			
Albert Hodgson	327	9	3	9	0	0
Philip Hodgson	238	0	0			
Jordan Langdale	79	0	0			
John Leyburne	275	16	5	41	10	0
Duke of *Ormond*	21163	5	8	40	16	3
Henry Oxborough	507	17	7			
John Parkinson	5	17	6			
William Paul	42	14	0			
John Plessington	39	15	6	19	6	0
Robert Scarisbrick	388	3	7	961	15	0
William Shaftoe	714	0	0			
Richard Sherburne	32	10	0			
Ralp Shuttleworth	3	10	0			
Richard Shuttleworth	78	0	0			
Ralph Standish	671	10	10¼	692	9	0
James Singleton	40	10	0			
Thomas Standley	246	18	10	85	10	0
Lord *Seaforth*	517	10	0			
Edward Swinburne	305	0	0			
John Sturzaker	10	0	0			
John Thornton	1585	17	4			
Christopher Trap	58	16	6			
Joseph Wadsworth	12	0	0			
Thomas Walton	97	0	0			
Thomas Walmsley	51	17	6			
Lord *Widdrington*	5154	6	10			
Edward Winkley	226	10	8	19	2	10
Richard Withington	14	10	0			
Total	47626	18	5½	4798	6	3

Rever-

Reverſionary Intereſts.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Francis Anderton's Reverſion after the Death of Lady *Anderton*, per Annum,	400	0	0
Roger Dicconſon, Expectant on the Death of *Samuel Richardſon*, per Annum,	18	0	0
Thomas Foſter jun. Reverſion after his Father's Death, *per Annum*,	600	0	0
William Paul Clerk, Reverſion after the Death of his Mother, *per Annum*,	14	0	0
Lord *Seaforth*, Remainder after Payment of Debts and Legacies of *Nicholas Kennet*, per Annum,	571	3	0
	1603	3	0

Timber not valued with every particular Eſtate, but computed together at upwards of 30000 *l.*

APPENDIX. N° 2.

An Account of the reſpective Perſonal Eſtates forfeited by the late Rebellion, according to the beſt Diſcovery the Commiſſioners have hitherto been able to make.

By whom Forfeited.	From whom due.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Fr. Anderton, Eſq;	*Jonathan Jenkins*,	44	1	6			
	Thomas Potter,	19	7	0			
	Ellis Foſter, two 3ds,	0	17	10			
					64	6	4
John Dalton, Eſq;	*John Yates*,	100	1	6			
	Ed. Heyſham, two 3ds,	4	6	8			
	Ed. Carter, two 3ds,	14	2	0			
	—— *Blackhouſe*,	0	18	0			
	Robert Foſter,	30	0	0			
	Mrs. *Houghton*,	16	0	6			
	Robert Foſter,	206	13	6			
	Tho. Dickenſon, two 3ds,	13	13	4			
					385	15	6

Ed. Winck-

By whom Forfeited.	From whom due.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Ed. Winckley,	*Thomas Winckley,*	15	10	0			
	Eſtate of *Hugh Kightley,*	100	0	0			
					115	10	0
E. Derwentwater.	——— *Ralph,*	20	10	0			
	Hugh Shields, two 3ds,	83	0	0			
	Gowen Wrenn,	37	11	0			
	Col. *Lyddell,*	3	15	3			
	John Aynſley,	1280	16	7¼			
	Tho. Fletcher, Eſq; 2 3ds,	34	12	0			
	Goods at *Dilſton,*	68	0	0			
	Ditto, at *Lumley* Caſtle,	6	0	0			
	Hay at *Dilſton,*	59	7	7			
	Per Agreement Timber,	4400	0	0			
					5993	12	5½
John Gregſon,	——— *Smith,*	5	0	0			
	Hay,	13	10	0			
	Joſeph Curtis, two 3ds,	1	16	0			
	Timber and Hay, *&c.*	22	15	0			
	George Haddock,	40	0	0			
					83	1	0
Joſ. Wadſworth,	*Robert Lawſon,* two 3ds,	8	17	2			
	Meſſ. *Saloms,*	30	0	0			
	Timber-frame for a Ship,	30	0	0			
	Rich. Bibby, two 3ds,	2	13	4			
					71	10	6
Edm. Beſwick,	*Miles Veevars,* two 3ds,				2	18	0
Ral. Standiſh,	*Will. Almond,* two 3ds,	26	0	0			
	Thomas Salter, two 3ds,	2	12	0			
	Ditto, two 3ds,	123	6	8			
					151	18	8
L. Widdrington,	Mrs. *Newton,*	4	0	0			
	—— *Brumwell,* two 3ds,	113	6	8			
	James Moreton, two 3ds,	42	11	2			
	Mary Silvertop,	17	5	6			
	William Sowerby,	150	0	0			
	Lords *Darby* and *Aſhburnham,*	6687	10	0			
	Mr. *Barrandoe,*	46	0	0			
	Goods at *Widdrington,*	50	0	0			
	Ditto, at Mr. *Potts,*	18	14	0			
					7129	17	4
Gab. Hesketh,	*T. Whitehead,* two 3ds,				166	15	0
Rich. Chorley,	*Rich. Chorley,* Jun.	92	7	10½			
	Goods,	31	0	0			
					123	7	10½

R. Shut-

By whom Forfeited.	From whom due.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
R. Shuttleworth,	*Per* Sundries,				117	0	0
Fa. Gartside,	*Rich. Holden*, two 3ds,				59	10	0
For. Langdale,	—— *Addiſon*, two 3ds,	203	16	8			
	Meſſ. *Farringtons*,	1200	0	0			
	Mr. *Hayhurſt*,	100	0	0			
	John Sharpleſs,	170	0	0			
	—— *Gerard*,	100	0	0			
					1773	16	8
Tho. Hesketh,	*Edward Smith*,				100	0	0
Ja. Blundell,	*Seth Jolly*,	28	13	0			
	James Rothwell, two 3ds,	2	13	4			
					31	6	4
Geo. Cliffton,	*William Ryly*,	160	0	0			
	John Ayon, two 3ds,	71	6	8			
	James Chew, two 3ds,	21	11	4			
	Philip Barton,	30	0	0			
					302	18	0
R. Scarisbrick,	*John Crook*,	1000	0	0			
	Eliz. & John Woodcook,	800	0	0			
	Lady *Bathurſt*,	132	0	0			
					1932	0	0
Tho. Hatton,	*Hannah Wallſworth*,				2	0	0
Rob. Cowper,	*Thomas Clayton*,				8	0	0
T. Errington,	*John Aynſley*,				32	9	2
Rob. Daniel,	*Chriſtop. Hackin*, two 3ds,				1	0	0
Jn. Thornton,	*Ralph Wood*,	26	5	0			
	Mrs. *Ramſay*,	27	15	0			
					54	0	0
G. Collingwood,	Mr. *Brown*,	9	0	0			
	Goods,	3	10	0			
					12	10	0
Tho. Stanley,	*Fr. Pool* Eſq; Principal,	4200	0	0			
	Intereſt,	1816	1	2			
	—— *Farrington*,	28	0	0			
					6044	1	2
Ormond, D.	*Jebez Collier*,	709	1	2			
	John Ellis Eſq;	3000	0	0			
	Goods at the Marquis *De Monteleon's*,	1097	0	0			
	Per Goods at *Kilkenny* apprais'd,	2320	7	6			
	Per Stock upon *Dunmore* Park apprais'd,	287	2	0			
					7413	10	8

By whom Forfeited.	From whom due.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Per. Hornby,	Fine *per* Non-appear.				10	0	0
Ed. Shaftoe,	Goods at *Bavington,*	7	14	6			
	Corn,	4	5	0			
	Ditto, at *Hales*'s,	27	11	6			
					39	11	0
Joh. Aſhton,	*J. Stock, per* Mortgage,				89	12	0
Rich. Butler, *Alb. Hodgſon,*	*John Wicker,*				5	0	0
					19	0	0
John Hall,	*Ralph Wood,*				1	15	0
Alb. Hodgſon,	*Anthony Stoney,*				59	0	0
J. Leyburne,	*Per* Sheep,				31	0	0
Rob. Kellet,	*Per* Sundries,				255	0	0
Rich. Butler,	*Thomas Roe,*				4	0	0
R. Bilsborough,	*William Norcroſs,*				26	0	9
E. of *Winton,*	*Per* Goods apprais'd,				24	14	0
E. *Derwentwater.*	The Marriage-Portion of Lady *Derwentwater*, of which no Part appears to us to have been paid.	12000	0	0			
	Due on the Death of Sir *John Webb*, or his Lady, which ſhall firſt happen,	2000	0	0			
					14000	0	0

The ſame 13th of *January* likewiſe, before they adjourned, it having been repreſented to the Houſe, that ſince the late reducing the Price of Guinea's, the People were alarm'd with a Report that the Value of the ſaid Gold would be farther reduced, and the Standard of the Silver Coin raiſed in Proportion; and that the ſaid Reports had been the Cauſe of great Uneaſineſs, and given very great Interruption to Trade; the Houſe thought it neceſſary to publiſh their Intention on thoſe Heads, for the Eaſe of the People, and therefore paſs'd the following Reſolves, (viz.) *That this Houſe will not alter the Standard of the Gold or Silver Coins of this*

this Kingdom, in Fineneſs, Weight, or Denomination.

And then both Houſes adjourn'd to the 16th.

On the 16th they met again, and nothing being laid before them of what Common Fame made People expect relating to Court Breaches, the Houſe of Commons proceeded in the uſual Form of Buſineſs.

On the 16th, the Town of *Northampton* petitioned, and obtained Leave for a Bill to erect ſome Water-works, for ſupplying their Town with Water: The Meaning was, to furniſh the Magiſtrates and Undertakers with neceſſary Powers to break Ground, lay Pipes, build, fence, demoliſh. *&c.* as uſual in ſuch Caſes, awarding Damages to Perſons injur'd, in order to bring Water to the reſpective Houſes in the Town.

The ſame Day Mr. *Lowndes* brought in the Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, that they had reſolv'd on the Malt-Bill; to which the Houſe agreed, and accordingly ordered the Bill to be brought in.

Then the Houſe gave Leave to bring in the Bill for regulating the Forces, and for Payment of the ſaid Forces, and of their Quarters. This is the ſame which was afterwards joined with the Bill for Puniſhing of Mutiny and Deſertion, and on which very great Debates enſued, as ſhall appear in its Place: This Bill was brought in the 20th.

Sir *Richard Steele* alſo now brought in the Additional Report of the Commiſſioners of Forfeited Eſtates, which being very tedious, and not relating to any thing which was tranſacted this Seſſion, we refer it to the next Meeting of Parliament.

This Day alſo the Houſe had reſolv'd to go into a Committee, on the State of the Nation, with reſpect to the Coin; but that Affair appearing more intricate than ordinary, and withal not being thought

thought ſo abſolutely neceſſary to ſearch farther into, as at firſt, they contented themſelves with bringing in a Bill for taking off the Obligation and Encouragement for Coining Guinea's, for a certain Time. We ſhall find the Houſe poſtponed it from time to time, 'till at laſt they left it where it was, only making ſome Orders upon it at this Time, which, tho' no Law was yet made upon them, yet they were not without their Effect: The Orders were as follows:

Ordered, That the Maſter and Wardens of the Goldſmiths Company do lay before this Houſe, An Account of what Quantity of Silver of the new Standard has been ſtamp'd at Goldſmiths-Hall, in the laſt three Years.

Ordered, That the Maſter and Wardens of the Goldſmiths Company do lay before this Houſe, An Account of what Quantity of Silver of the old Standard was ſtamp'd at Goldſmiths Hall, the laſt three Years the ſaid old Standard was in uſe.

Ordered, That the Officers of the Mint do lay before this Houſe, An Account of the Charge of the Coinage of Gold and Silver reſpectively, for the laſt ſeven Years.

Ordered, That the Touch-Warden of the Goldſmith's Company, and the Aſſay-Maſter at Goldſmiths Hall, do attend this Houſe on *Tueſday* the 21ſt of *January*.

Ordered, That the Officers of the Mint do attend this Houſe on *Tueſday* the 21ſt of *January*.

Ordered, That the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms do lay before this Houſe, An Account of what Bullion, or Foreign Coin, has been entred for Exportation, from *Lady-Day* 1710. to this Time.

Ordered, That the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms do lay before this Houſe, An Account of what Bullion,

lion, or foreign Coin has been ſhipped off from *Lady-Day* 1710, to this Time.

Some Days after this, they added to theſe Reſolves an Addreſs to the King, to give Directions to the Commiſſioners of Trade, to lay before the Houſe, 'The Accounts given to them of Bullion exported 'to Foreign Parts, from *Chriſtmas* 1698, to *Chriſt-'mas* 1715. diſtinguiſhing to what Parts the ſaid 'Bullion has been exported, reſpectively, with 'their Obſervations thereupon.

This Day alſo the Call of the Houſe was adjourn'd for a Week, and in ſhort, came on no more this Seſſion, but was adjourn'd from time to time.

The 17th, that valuable Bill, and often in vain attempted ſome Years ago, was brought in for the different Diſpoſition of ſeveral Sorts of Criminals entitled to the Gallows: The Title of the Bill was, *A Bill for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Tranſportation of Felons.*

On the repreſenting to the Houſe the deſperate Conduct of the OWLERS, a People ſo called from their Running of Wooll off, and Exporting it to *France*, and the frequent Murthers and Violences which happened on that Account on the Coaſt, they were included in this Bill alſo, for Tranſportation into Countries where they will find very little Wooll to tranſport.

The ſame Day, a Bill was ordered to Continue and make Perpetual a former Act, 12 *Annæ* for preſerving ſuch Ships, with their Furniture and Loading, as ſhould happen to be forced on Shore, or ſtranded upon the Sea-Coaſts of this Kingdom: This was an excellent Law, and was at firſt made in the late Queen's Time, on the Report of ſeveral Barbarities uſed by ſome of our own People on the Sea-Coaſts of *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Dorſet*, and *Devonſhire*, upon

upon the Merchants, Seamen, Paſſengers, and their Goods, in ſeveral Ships which were Shipwreck'd on thoſe Coaſts.

This Day the Malt-Bill was brought in, and ſome ſmall Progreſs was made in it: But this Bill was kept on foot ſome time; nor, as the Author of *The Political State* ſcandalouſly aſſerts, for fear the King ſhould diſmiſs them ſooner than they were willing, or, in his own Words which are yet more ſcandalous, (viz.) that *on a Surmiſe that the Parliament might be prorogued as ſoon as that Bill was paſs'd, the Commons thought fit to put it off from Time to Time, that they might diſpatch other important Affairs that lay before them.* *

But, I ſay, this Bill has always been kept back, becauſe it has been the uſual Act for engrafting or making an Addition of Clauſes, in ſuch Caſes where it has been found neceſſary to paſs ſuch Clauſes as it was not uſual to make diſtinct Bills for, as may be ſeen the Seſſions before, and was expreſly the Caſe now alſo, as may be ſeen by the Title of the Bill when it paſſed, (viz.) *for making Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders of the Exchequer Loſt, Burnt, or Deſtroy'd; and for appropriating Funds.* For the Particulars of which, I refer to the Bill it ſelf, as it now ſtands upon Record.

To ſay then *that this Bill was put off from Time to Time, for fear the Parliament ſhould be prorogued as ſoon as it was paſs'd*, and that the Houſe thought fit to put it off ſo, *that the Houſe might diſpatch other important Affairs that lay before them*, was not only ſuch a Reflection upon His Majeſty as I never met with in all this Reign, and ſuch a ſcandalous Thing on the Parliament, as

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* *Political State* for *January*, 1717. pag. 62.

they

they ſcarce ever before paſs'd over without Reſentment, but was an abominable Untruth, the Malt-Bill being only kept in hand, to add ſuch Clauſes to it as they foreſaw they ſhould have Occaſion for, and as had been the Cuſtom and Uſage of Parliaments to do.

The Caſe of Sir *Wilfrid Lawſon* took the Houſe up ſome Time, and they ſeem'd earneſtly reſolved upon entring into a thorough Determination of it, in order to eſtabliſh a Precedent for the like Caſes in future Parliaments. The Caſe was principally, that Sir *Wilfrid* being a Minor, and under Age, he had contended the Merits of the Election at *Cockermouth*, and petitioned againſt the Return, which was double; but being under Age at the Time of his Election, he moved the Houſe for Leave to withdraw his Petition, which was granted; as alſo to the Lord *Piercy Seymour* ſecond Son to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

Then a Motion was made, that the Act of 7 & 8 *Gulielm.* be read, by which every Minor under the Age of Twenty-one Years is declar'd incapable of being elected to ſerve in Parliament; and it was read accordingly. The Debate was after that put off to that Day ſe'nnight, and was not, as I can find, reaſſum'd.

About this Time, all the Liſts, Accounts, and other Papers relating to the Half-pay of Reduced Officers, having been brought in according to the ſeveral Addreſſes of the Houſe of Commons, that Affair was reſum'd, as has already been obſerv'd, and on *Friday* the 24th, the Committee of Supply fell upon the Article of Money to be voted for the ſaid Half-pay Officers. The Money demanded upon this Head was 115000 *l.* which met with extraordinary Oppoſition, and particularly on Account of the placing the Officers of the 13 Regiments reduced in *Ireland* to the Eſtabliſhment of *Engliſh* Half-

Half-pay. Mr. *Hutchinſon*, the Author of the Scheme formerly preſented to the Houſe, mentioned already, *pag.* . . . objected againſt it, being ſeconded by Mr. *W*——— Mr. *Brodrick* Chancellor of *Ireland*, repreſented how hard the Caſe of thoſe Officers would be, if they were ſtruck off the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment. To which Mr. —— reply'd, That 'twas Matter of Surprize, that an End had been put to the Seſſion of the Parliament of *Ireland*, without making Proviſion for the ſaid Officers. After ſeveral Speeches on both Sides, it was agreed to ſtrike off of the Liſt of Half-pay, all the Minors under Sixteen, ſeveral Warrant-Officers, the Officers of the thirteen Regiments reduced in *Ireland*, and the Chaplains not provided for: Notwithſtanding which, the Courtiers ſtill demanded 115000 *l.* for the Liſt of *Half-Pay*; but upon the Motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which was carried without dividing, the Speaker reſumed it, and the further Conſideration of that Matter was put off to the next Day. Accordingly, on *Saturday* the 25th, the Commons having adjourned the Conſideration of the Methods to prevent the Waſte of the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom went again into a Commitee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, and the Courtiers renewed the Demand of 115000 *l.* for the Liſt of the *Half-Pay* Men; On the other Hand, the oppoſite Party were for reducing the Sum to 80000 *l.* But Mr. *Walpole* having propoſed a *Medium*, *viz*, the granting 94000 *l.* the ſame was readily accepted on both Sides, without any Oppoſition. Mr. Speaker having reſumed the Chair, Mr. *Farrer* immediately reported to the Houſe, That the Committee had directed him to move, and it was accordingly reſolv'd, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that all Vacancies which ſhall happen in*

the

the Troops upon the Britiſh *Eſtabliſhment, be ſupplied by Half-Pay Officers, or Officers reduced in* Great-Britain *of the ſame Rank, except in the Horſe and Foot Guards, and Horſe-Grenadiers.* It is obſervable, that in the Committee Mr. F——*n* moved, that the Vacancies in the *Guards* ſhould likewiſe be ſupplyed by *Half-Pay* Officers: But the Queſtion being put thereupon, the ſame was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 164 Voices againſt 156.

The next Day the Comptroller of the Houſhold acquainted the Houſe, that the Addreſs of *Saturday* laſt, *That all Vacancies which ſhall happen in the Troops upon the* Britiſh *Eſtabliſhment, may be ſupplied by Half pay Officers, or Officers reduced in* Great-Britain *of the ſame Rank, except in the Horſe or Foot Guards, and Horſe Grenadiers,* had been preſented to His Majeſty; and that he was commanded by His Majeſty to acquaint the Houſe, *That Orders will be given purſuant to their Addreſs; His Majeſty being deſirous, on all Occaſions, to contribute, as far as in him lies, to the Eaſe of his People.*

Then the Reſolutions of the Committee were reported, which put an End to the whole Matter, and are as follow:

I. That no Perſon ſhall be entitled to Half-pay, who was a Minor under the Age of Sixteen Years at the Time when the Regiment, Troop, or Company in which he ſerved was reduced.

II. That no Perſon ſhall be entitled to Half-pay, except ſuch Perſons who did actual Service in ſome Regiment, Troop, or Company.

III. That no Perſon having any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majeſty, ſhall be entitled to Half-pay.

IV. That

IV. That no Chaplain of any Garriſon or Regiment, who has any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, or other Preferment in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, ſhall be entitled to Half-pay.

V. That no Perſon ſhall be entitled to Half-pay who hath reſigned his Commiſſion, and has had no Commiſſion ſince.

VI. That no Half pay ſhall be allowed to any Perſon by Virtue of any Warrant and Appointment, except to ſuch Perſons who would have been otherwiſe entitled to the ſame, as reduced Officers.

VII. That Half-pay ſhall not be allowed to any of the Officers of the Five Regiments of Dragoons, and Eight Regiments of Foot, lately disbanded in *Ireland*, except to ſuch as were taken off the Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay in *Great Britain*. And,

VIII. That a Sum not exceeding Ninety four thouſand Pounds be granted to His Majeſty for Half-pay, for the Year 1718, upon Account, to the reduced Officers of His Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines.

At the ſame Time, the Report of the Commiſſioners of Enquiry, *&c.* was upon the Anvil, and after ſeveral Debates it was finally reſolved, 1. That the ſaid Eſtates ſhall be ſold; and 2. That the neat Produce thereof, after Allowance and Satisfaction of all juſt and lawful Claims thereupon, be apply'd towards the Diſcharge of the Publick Debts of the Nation, and towards erecting Schools in the Highlands of *Scotland*.

Theſe Reſolutions were firſt paſs'd in the Committee, and afterwards agreed to by the Houſe, and a Bill ordered to be brought in upon them, of which I ſhall ſay more in its Place.

In the mean Time, ſeveral Bills of a meaner Import, took up the Houſe for a few Days, ſuch as, 1. A Bill for the allowing the Port of *Exeter*, and

other

other Places alſo to be free Ports for the Importation of *Iriſh* Wooll. 2. A Bill for giving Liberty to the Carriers, Waggoners, *&c.* to draw with more than Five Horſes at Length, to which they were before reſtrain'd by an Act made in the 6th of the late Queen *Anne*. And, 3. Several Bills for the Repair of Highways, particularly from *Kent-ſtreet* to *Greenwich*; from *London* to *Eaſt-Greenſtead* in the County of *Suſſex*; and to *Sutton* and *Kingſton* in the County of *Surrey*.

The latter End of this Month, the Supply advanced again; the Eſtimate of the Marines had been addreſs'd for, and were brought in and laid upon the Table; and on the 22d the Committee of Supply ſat again, and had them referr'd to their Conſideration, as follow, (*viz.*)

1. The Eſtimate of the Debt of the Navy, as it ſtood the 31ſt of *December*, 1717.
2. The Sums receiv'd by the Treaſurer of the Navy, of Money voted by the Houſe of Commons for the Service of the Navy, for the Years 1716 and 1717, which has been applied to thoſe Heads, and to the Extra-Repairs.
3. The Scheme and Eſtimate of the Extraordinary Repairs, for the Year 1718.
4. The Account of the Rebuildings and *Extra*-Repairs of His Majeſty's Ships, and other *Extra*-Works perform'd at the ſeveral Yards, in the Year 1717.
5. The Account of the *Extra*-Charge of the Navy, for the Month of *December* 1717.
6. The Account of His Majeſty's Ships employ'd in the Years 1716 and 1717, in what Stations, with their Numbers of Men.

On the 29th of *January* a Bill was brought in, to appoint Commiſſioners to take, examine, ſtate, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and ſoon after another for Sale of the Forfeited Eſtates, and agreed to the following Reſolves of the Committee of Supply.

1. That a Sum not exceeding 25000 *l.* be granted for the Extraordinary Charge of the Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, and Out-Penſioners, for the Year 1718, over and above the Poundage and Day's Pay.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 165317 *l.* be granted for the Extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, for the Year 1718.

After which, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, made ſome Progreſs in the Conſideration of Methods for preventing the Waſte of the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom, and put off that Matter 'till the *Monday* following.

The Waggoners Bill above-named took up more Time, and was branched into more Particulars than a Thing of that Conſequence is uſed to do: But as the Bill is uſeful to a Multitude of People, the Reſolves on which it is founded, and which by Conſequence contain the Subſtance of the Bill, may be very neceſſary, and are as follow, (*viz.*) and the Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

1. That to reſtrain Waggons, Carts, or Carriages from drawing with no more than Five Horſes at Length, is deſtructive to Trade, and tends to the leſſening the Rent and Value of Lands, and to the the great impoveriſhing of the Farmers, Landholders, and Tenants of *England*.

2. That it will be for the general Good and Benefit of this Kingdom, that all Waggons, Carts, and Carriages may be drawn with Six Horſes at Length, and no more, except up ſuch Hills in each County as ſhall be reſpectively allowed by the Juſtices

Juſtices of Peace at their Quarter-Seſſions, and there entred.

3. That no Waggons, Carts, and Carriages be drawn with above Five Horſes within Fifteen Miles of *London*, to be allowed as aforeſaid.

4. That a General Surveyor be appointed by the Juſtices of Peace in every County, at the *Michaelmas* Seſſions yearly, who ſhall be under the Order and Government of the Seſſions, and ſhall take care that no Waggons, Carts, and Carriages be drawn with more than Six Horſes at Length; and if any Perſon offend, that he inform againſt him as the Law directs: And alſo to view all great Roads, and to repreſent to the Juſtices, at every Quarter-Seſſions, upon Oath, which or what part of them are not amended according to Law; and that the Juſtices ſhall order Proſecution againſt ſuch as have neglected their Duty therein.

5. That the Party taking any Horſe for a Forfeiture, ſhall not be obliged to deliver the Horſe or Horſes ſeized to the Officers of that Pariſh only, but to the Officers of any Pariſh or Village within two Miles where the Seizure was taken, but ſtill payable over to that Pariſh.

6. That if any Perſon do hinder the ſeizing any Horſe or Horſes for the Penalty, or uſe any Violence to the Party taking the ſame, as aboveſaid, or ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting in hindering the ſeizing a Horſe or Horſes, or in reſcuing ſuch Seizure when taken, or other Violence, ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds, and be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for the Space of three Months.

7. That a Penalty be laid on any Smith that ſhall make, or cauſe to be made any Tire for any Travelling Waggon, Wayn, or Carriage for Hire, Wheels that ſhall not be of the full Breadth of four Inches, and be made flat, or ſhall not ſet the ſame on with, or uſe therein, any Roſe-headed

Nails: And if any Wheel-wright, Carpenter, or other Workman, ſhall ſet on, or bind any Wheel with a new Tire of a leſs Breadth than four Inches, or not flat, or with Roſe-headed Nails, he ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds. And every Perſon travelling with ſuch Waggon, Cart or Wayn, ſhall forfeit the like Sum.

We have thus brought the Parliament Proceedings to the firſt of *February*: All the Bills already mentioned were in a good Forwardneſs, and moſt of the Debates which carried any Warmth with them, were thought to be over.

Two Bills more relating to the Publick began the Month of *February*: Both went thro' the Houſe without Oppoſition; the firſt was a Bill for making the Dividend of ſubſcrib'd Lottery Annuities, and other Annuities eſtabliſh'd laſt Seſſion of Parliament, payable Half-yearly, commencing at *Chriſtmas* laſt.

The other Bill was occaſioned by an Affair which requires no other Hiſtorical Introduction, than the following Minute and Meſſage, (*viz.*)

'That Mr. Comptroller acquainted the Houſe, 'That he had a Meſſage to this Houſe ſigned by 'His Majeſty; and he preſented the ſame to the 'Houſe, and the ſame was read by Mr. Speaker, as 'followeth, *viz.*

GEORGE *R.*

HIS *Majeſty having received a very dutiful Addreſs from the* South-Sea *Company, That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to permit himſelf to be elected Governor of the ſaid Comp ny; and His Majeſty beirg willing to condeſcend thereto, recommends it to this Houſe, to conſider of proper Methods to remove any Difficulties that may ariſe on that Occaſion.*

Hereupon

Hereupon it was ordered, That Leave be given to bring in a *Bill to enable His Majeſty to be Governor of the* South-Sea *Company:* Which Bill was accordingly immediately brought in, read twice, engroſs'd, read the third time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords, who, the ſame Day, read it three times, and concurr'd in it without any Amendment.

In Purſuance of this Bill His Majeſty was choſen, or nominated rather, Governor of the *South-Sea* Company the next Day; which, tho' it be not Matter of Parliament Hiſtory, is yet but a very ſhort Digreſſion, and will, I hope, be excuſed.

Hitherto I have not had Occaſion to ſay much of the Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords; and as their Lordſhip's have not taken well the Publication of their Proceedings, I ſhall be very brief in whatever ſhall be ſaid on that Subject, and ſhall take principally ſuch Things as they have at leaſt ſuffered to be firſt printed by other Hands. The firſt Thing I ſhall mention here, is, That on *Monday* the 3d of *February*, His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to *An Act to enable His Majeſty to be Governor of the* South-Sea *Company*, and to three private Acts.

And now came on the great Battle, which, after all was thought to be over, cauſed great claſhing of Parties, as well without Doors as within: As to what paſſed in the Houſe of Commons, it may be underſtood by what follows. The 4th of *February*, the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Mutiny Bill, *ſo it was now call'd*; and firſt, the Serjeant at Arms was ordered to go with the Mace into *Weſtminſter-*

Hall, &c. and ſummon the Members, as it is uſual on Extraordinary Occaſions, to attend the Service of the Houſe; and there was a very full Houſe.

Before they went into a Committee, they ordered two Inſtructions to the Committee, when it ſhould ſit, relating to this Bill; 1. That they have Power to receive a Clauſe, *to take away unreaſonable Protections of Soldiers from their juſt Creditors*; and alſo *to prevent unjuſt or fraudulent Arreſts upon them.*

Then the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf into the ſaid Committee, and after reading the Bill, and the Articles of War, the Oppoſition was begun againſt the Clauſe which *empowered Courts-Martial to puniſh Mutiny and Deſertion.* The Debates which follow'd upon this Point were very long and warm in both Houſes: And as an exact literal Account of ſuch Things cannot be depended upon from any particular Hand, I ſhall give them as they have been collected by ſeveral Hands, rather than be anſwerable for putting them into my own Words. The Authors who have publiſhed them, tell us, That Mr. *Hutchinſon*, the ſame Gentleman who drew the Schemes and Abſtracts about the Half-pay Officers, began the Debate, and urg'd, That a Court Martial was never allow'd of in *England* in a Time of Peace, that it was inconſiſtent with the Rights and Liberties of a free People; and moved, That the Offences committed by the Soldiery be cognizable, and puniſh'd by the Civil Magiſtrate. Sir *William Thomſon* anſwer'd Mr. *Hutchinſon*, and the latter was ſeconded by Auditor *Harley*, who, to ſhew the Danger of a Standing Army, govern'd by Martial Law, quoted a Book written ſome Years ago by a noble Member of that Houſe, intituled, *An Account of* Denmark. Hereupon the Lord *Moleſworth*, the Author of that Book, endeavoured to ſhew, That this

was

was not a parallel Caſe; that the Houſe of Commons having already declared it neceſſary to maintain Standing Forces, they ought to be kept within the Bounds of Duty and Diſcipline, by the ordinary Rules of Martial Law. Mr. *Hungerford*, jeſting upon this Head, told them merrily, that he remember'd a remarkable Paſſage in the *Hiſtory of the Revolutions in* Sweeden, which was, That one *Bung*, a rich Burgher of *Stockholm*, who had much contributed to the keeping up a Standing Army, was the firſt that was hang'd by Martial Law. General *Lumley* and ſome others, were of Mr. *Hutchinſon*'s Opinion; and, on the other hand, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll* was for limiting it to one Year only. After this, Mr. *Craggs* Secretary at War, and Mr. *Robert Walpole* entred into the Debate, oppoſing one anothing for a very conſiderable time. Some other Members alſo made Speeches for and againſt the Motion in Agitation; and the Court-Party look'd upon the Succeſs of this Affair as very doubtful. But about Seven a Clock, Mr. *Lechmere* ſpoke, and, among other Particulars oppoſed what Mr. *Walpole* had advanc'd, That a Court Martial in time of Peace, was altogether unknown in *England*: Alledging on the contrary, That the Court of Admiralty, which is allow'd in Times of Peace, as well as of War, is, in its Nature, a Court Martial, and has an equal Power in relation to Seamen, as a Court Martial in relation to Soldiers. About Eight a Clock in the Evening, the Queſtion being put, That the Clauſe relating to the Puniſhment of Mutiny and Deſertion ſhould ſtand as expreſs'd in the Bill; which was carry'd in the Affirmative, 247 againſt 229; ſo that there were 476 Members in the Houſe. Mr. Speaker having reſum'd the Chair, it was reſolved to conſider further of the ſaid Bill, in a Committee of the whole Houſe the 6th of *February*.

On *February* 6. The Houſe went again into a Committee, to conſider further of this Bill, and made ſeveral Amendments thereto, which the next Day *Gyles Erle* Eſq; reported to the Houſe, and which, with an Amendment, were agreed to; and other Amendments being made to the Bill by the Houſe, it was order'd to be engroſs'd, and on *February* 12. being read the third time, it was paſs'd by 186 Voices againſt 105. After which, Mr. *Craggs* was ordered to carry the ſaid Bill to the Lords; which he did accordingly.

Upon the firſt reading of the Bill in the Houſe of Peers, ſome Objection having been rais'd againſt it, a Miniſter of State of the Earles Bench ſaid, 'That he wiſh'd it might be thoroughly canvas'd 'and examin'd in a full Houſe; for he was not 'like ſome Perſons who chang'd their Opinions 'according as they were in or out of Place.' A certain Duke, taking the Dint of this Reflection to be levell'd againſt him, ſmartly anſwer'd, 'That 'for his own Part, he follow'd the Miniſtry when 'he thought they were in the right; but went a 'contrary Way, if he thought they went aſtray.' This occaſioned ſome ſharp Replies; after which, the ſecond reading of the Bill, in a full Houſe, was put off 'till the *Tueſday* following. In the mean time, it was the next Day reſolv'd to addreſs His Majeſty, That the Articles of War, and other Papers relating to the Diſcipline and Payment of the Army, might be laid before the Houſe.

On the 18th of *February* the Bill was read a ſecond time, in a very full Houſe, and a Motion being made, That the ſame be committed to the Committee of the whole Houſe; it occaſion'd ſome Debate. The Earl of *Ox——d*, who ſpoke firſt, ſaid, among other Things, 'That as long as he 'had Breath, he would ſpeak for the Liberties of

'his

'his Country; and that he was not only againſt 'this Bill, becauſe he thought a Martial Court 'inconſiſtent with the Rights and Privileges of '*Engliſhmen*, but alſo againſt the keeping up ſo 'great a Number of Forces; which being altoge-'ther uſeleſs in a Time of profound Peace, could 'nor but raiſe juſt Apprehenſions that ſomething 'was intended againſt our happy and ancient Con-'ſtitution.' His Lordſhip continued ſpeaking near half an Hour. The Lord *St———e* anſwer'd in Subſtance, 'That the Nation had the Happineſs 'to be govern'd by a Prince, who, ſince his Ac-'ceſſion to the Throne, has convinc'd every Body, 'that he deſires no more Troops than what are 'abſolutely neceſſary for the Safety and Tranqui-'lity of his Dominions. That whoever will im-'partially and ſeriouſly conſider preſent Circum-'ſtances of Affairs, muſt own, that the Number 'of Troops that are kept ſtanding is very ſmall. 'That it cannot be deny'd, that the *Pretender* has 'a great many Friends both at Home and Abroad, 'who watch all Opportunities to foment and take 'Advantage of our inteſtine Diviſions. That on 'the other hand, *Great-Britain* ſtands Guaranty 'for the Neutrality of *Italy*, which is now threa-'ten'd with an Invaſion: And therefore it was 'Matter of Prudence, as well as of Neceſſity, to 'keep up a competent Force, both to ſuppreſs 'any Inſurrection at Home, or to repel any In-'ſult from Abroad, and to make good our Engage-'ments for maintaining the Repoſe of *Europe*.' Hereupon the Earl of *St———d* ſaid, 'He was 'ſurpriz'd to hear, that ſo great a Miniſter as the 'noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, was not better ac-'quainted with ſome Matters of Fact; but that 'he thought himſelf obliged to inform the Houſe, 'that by the Treaty concluded and ſigned at '*Utrecht* in *March* 1713, between the Miniſters

'of

'of *Great-Britain* and *France*, the late Queen, 'of glorious Memory, was Guarantee for the Neu-'trality of *Italy*, and the Islands in the *Mediter-'ranean*, only during the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, 'and 'till the Conclusion of a General Peace.' For the Truth of which, his Lordship appeal'd to his Colleague in that Negotiation, the Bishop of *London*. He added, that since that Time, the State of Things was quite alter'd, and those in the Ministry could best tell what Engagemen:s had been enter'd into, either with the Emperor or *France*. Hereupon the Lord *N——th* and *G——y* said, It were necessary to know the Contents of those new Treaties, and therefore moved, To address His Majesty that the same might be laid before the House. Which Address was agreed to, but was never presented. The Duke of *A——e*, who back'd the Earl of *Ox——d*, said, among other Things, that besides the Sixteen thousand and odd Men of Regular Troops, there was another considerable Body maintain'd under the Denomination of Invalids, and that they ought to enquire into their Numbers, and where they were quarter'd. To which the Lord *C———n* answer'd, He knew of no Invalids, but such as were in *Chelsea*-College, or in the Neighbourhood. After some other Speeches on both sides, the Duke of *Buckingham* moved, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the House the *Thursday* next, which was carried without dividing.

On *Thursday*, the Order of the Day was read, for the House to be put into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Mutiny Bill. The Lord *T——r* moved, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed, that they do provide, that no Punishment shall be inflicted at any Court-Martial which shall extend to Life or Limb. My Lord *T———r*

gave

gave his Reaſons for ſupporting his Motion; but was anſwer'd by the Lord *St——e*, That ſuch a Clauſe would render the Bill ineffectual, baniſh all manner of Diſcipline from the Army, and conſequently render it entirely uſeleſs. Hereupon there aroſe a warm Debate, which laſted from Two a Clock in the Afternoon 'till Seven in the Evening, and abundance of the Peers made Speeches for or againſt the Bill.

The Earl of *A——y* endeavour'd to ſhew, 'That ſo numerous a Force as was allow'd by this 'Bill to be maintain'd in Time of Peace, was not 'only dangerous in it ſelf to a free Nation, but 'was yet render'd more dangerous, by their being 'govern'd by Martial Law; a Law unknown to 'our Conſtitution, deſtructive of our Liberties, 'and not endured by our Anceſtors.' His Lordſhip was anſwer'd by the Earl of *S——d*, who, among other Reaſons, urg'd, 'That among the an-'cient *Romans*, the wiſeſt People in the World, 'and the greateſt Lovers and Aſſerters of Publick 'Liberty, Martial Laws and Diſcipline were invi-'gorated by Decrees of the Senate, and were in 'Force in Times of Peace as well as in Times of 'War.' To this the Duke of *A——e* reply'd in Subſtance, 'That 'twas much better to attend Do-'meſtick than Foreign Examples.' And then ſhewed, by ſeveral Inſtances drawn from the Hiſtory of *Great-Britain*, 'That a Standing Army, in time 'of Peace, was ever fatal, either to the Prince, 'or to the Nation.' The Lord *O——w* ſaid thereupon, 'That thoſe who are veſted with the 'Legiſlative Power, ought not, on all Occaſions, 'to govern themſelves by Precedents, but rather by 'the preſent Situation of Affairs; becauſe 'tis very 'difficult to find Examples perfectly agreeing with 'the various Circumſtances of Times. That, in 'in his Opinion, the Number of Troops which

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'the Commons had thought fit to keep ſtanding, 'was abſolutely neceſſary for the Security and 'Safety both of the Government and Nation; and 'therefore it was no leſs neceſſary to make a Law, 'to keep that Army within the Rules of Duty and 'Diſcipline, unleſs they would render uſeleſs thoſe 'very Forces which muſt be own'd to be neceſſary.' The Earl of *P*———*t* enforc'd what had already been ſuggeſted, about the Danger of a Standing Army made ſubject to Martial Law: But the Duke of *N*———*e*, who ſpoke next, maintain'd on the contrary, 'That the Forces now on Foot, were ne-'ceſſary both for the Support of the Government, 'and the Protection of our Allies; that their Lord-'ſhips ought to conſider, that when the late Rebel-'lion broke out, we had double the Number of 'Regular Troops, and yet the Government was 'obliged not only to ſend for ſome Regiments from '*Ireland*, but alſo for a Body of Auxiliary Troops 'from *Holland*; And, that ſince the ſaid Forces 'were neceſſary, the Bill in Queſtion, which was 'only to render them uſeful, was no leſs neceſſa-'ry.' The Lord *N*———*th* and *G*———*y* made afterwards a long Speech, wherein, among many other Things, he ſaid, 'That before the noble 'Peer, who ſpoke laſt, was born, he had ſeen the 'Time, when the Nation was in Danger of lo-'ſing their Liberties by a Standing Army.' And then his Lordſhip endeavour'd to ſhew, That the Power of Life and Death, which, by this Bill, was given to a Court-Martial, was unneceſſary, unuſual, and unjuſt. It being then about Five a-Clock in the Evening, the Duke of *B*———*m* told their Lordſhips, 'That, in his Opinion, a great 'deal of Time was ſpent to little Purpoſe: For, 'if their Lordſhips would enter regularly upon the 'Merits of this Bill, they ought to be in a Com-'mittee, where every Lord would have an Op-

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' portunity to ſpeak as often as he thought fit.' Notwithſtanding this, the Debate ſtill continued, and the Lord *H——t* made a Speech, wherein, among other Arguments, he urg'd, ' That ' the Parliament, that is, the Repreſentative of ' the whole Nation, were ever extreme jealous of ' the Legiſlative Power, with which they are veſt- ' ed; and that the Lords, in a particular manner, ' ought to be tender of it, becauſe 'tis a Branch of ' their Prerogative to be the ſupreme Court of Judica- ' ture; but that by this Bill, whereby the King was ' enabled to eſtabliſh Courts-Martial, with Power to ' try and determine any Offences ſpecify'd in the ' Articles of War, the Parliament veſted a ſole Le- ' giſlative Power in the Crown, which was com- ' municated and deligated to a Council of War. ' That this Bill ſets aſide all other Laws both ' Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, in relation to the Soldie- ' ry, and gives Courts Martial a larger Juriſdiction ' than ſeem'd neceſſary for maintaining Diſcipline ' in the Army, ſuch Juriſdiction extending not only ' to Mutiny, Deſertion, and Breach of Duty, but ' alſo to all Immoralities, and other Offences, ' which might be committed by any Officer or Sol- ' dier, towards any of his Fellow-Subjects, where- ' by the Law of the Land might either be obſtruct- ' ed or ſuperceded by a Court Martial. That the ' Officers conſtituting a Court Martial, did, at once ' ſupply the Place of Judges and Jury-men, and ' ought therefore to be upon their Oath, upon ' therir trying any Offence whatſoever: Whereas ' it is provided by this Bill, that they ſhall be ſworn ' upon their trying ſuch Offences only as are pu- ' niſhable by Death. That Martial Courts aſſume ' to themſelves an arbitrary and unprecedented Au- ' thority, of which they had a freſh remarkable ' Inſtance: An Enſign of the Guards having been ' ſentenc'd to Death, without being heard, which

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'was contrary to *Magna Charta*, and to the Birth-'rights and Privileges of *Engliſhmen*; and there-'fore they ought to reſtrain ſo dangerous a Power.' The Lord *H———t* was ſupported by the Lord Viſcount *T———d*, but was oppoſed by the Lord *C———y*, and by the Lord *C———r*. The latter, among other Things, ſaid, 'That he had ma-'turely conſider'd the Affair now in Agitation, 'not as a Perſon in a publick Station, but as a 'private unprejudic'd Man, and that he was con-'vinc'd in his Judgment and Conſcience, That 'it is neceſſary both for the Support of the pre-'ſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and the Security of the 'Nation, to keep up the Forces now on Foot, and 'that he was confirm'd in this Opinion, by conſi-'dering what Thoughts the *Pretender* and his 'Friends had of this Matter, and reflecting, that 'they have nothing more at Heart, than to pro-'cure the disbanding of thoſe Forces that have 'ſuppreſs'd the late unnatural Rebellion. That 'he doubted not but the whole Body of the No-'bility that made up that auguſt Aſſembly, was 'inviolably attach'd to His Majeſty King *George*; 'That His Majeſty had alſo the beſt part of the 'Landed, and all the trading Intereſt: That as to 'the Clergy, he would ſay nothing; ——— but 'that 'twas notorious, that the Majority of the 'Populace had been poyſon'd, and that the Poyſon 'was not yet quite expell'd. That the Dangers 'which ſeem'd to be apprehended from the pre-'ſent Army, may be chimerical, or, at leaſt, eaſily 'remedy'd in any ſubſequent Seſſion of Parlia-'ment, whereas the Dangers with which the 'Nation is threaten'd from the *Pretender* and 'his Friends, in caſe there were no Army to op-'poſe them, are real, and the Miſchiefs that might 'enſue, upon the Succeſs of their Deſigns, irre-'parable. That if there had been ſuch a ſtand-

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'ing Force as we now have, timely to ſuppreſs the 'Tumults and Riots which were raiſed ſoon after 'His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, in all 'Probability there had been no open Rebellion; 'That, on the other Hand, if there had not been 'Troops ready at hand to aſſiſt the Civil Power in 'ſuppreſſing the late riotous Aſſemblies of the 'Wooll-Combers and Weavers in the County of '*Devon* and *Somerſet*, there had, by this time, 'been another Rebellion. That the mentioning '*Magna Charta*, was, in his Opinion, entirely 'foreign to the preſent Debate; That the Thing 'now in Queſtion, and that wherein they were 'immediately concern'd, was, to ſecure and ſupport 'the Government and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, 'againſt vigilant, bold, and reſtleſs Enemies; and 'that they had the more Reaſon to be upon their 'Guard, in that the Trumpeters of Sedition and 'Rebellion had again forcibly intruded into ſeveral 'Pulpits in *Scotland*.' The Earl of *A——n* anſwer'd this Speech; and the Lord *C——n* having ſpoken on the contrary Side, the Earl of *I——y* endeavour'd to ſhew, That a Standing Army in time of Peace, would rather encreaſe than leſſen the Enemies of the Government. After which, the Queſtion was put upon the ſaid Motion, and carry'd in the Negative by 14 Votes, *viz.*

Not Content	76	Content	52
Proxies	15	Proxies	25
	91		77

Diſſentient. *Buckingham*, *Angleſey*, *Jo. Winton*, *W. Ebor*, *North and Grey*, *Scarſdale*, *Strafford*, *Poulet*, *Boyle*, *Manſel*, *Compton*, *Weſton*, *Bingley*, *Willoughby de Broke*, *Fr. Ceſtrienſis*, *Geo. Briſtol.*

Then

Then a Motion was made, 'That it be an In-'ſtruction to the ſaid Committee of the whole 'Houſe, that they do make an effectual Proviſion 'to ſecure the Obedience both of the Officers and 'Soldiers to be continu'd by this Bill to the Civil 'Magiſtrate according to Law.' But it being re-'preſented, That the ſaid Clauſe was altogether unneceſſary, the Queſtion being put on the ſaid Motion, was reſolved in the Negative by Eleven Votes, *viz.*

Not Content	73	Content	53
Proxies	15	Proxies	24
	88		77

Then the Lords went into a Committee of the whole Houſe, of which the Earl of *Clarendon* was choſen Chairman; and it being paſt Eight a Clock in the Evening, the ſaid Committee adjourn'd 'till next Day.

On *Friday* the 21ſt of *February*, the Houſe of Lords being adjourn'd, during Pleaſure, and put into the ſaid Committee, thoſe who oppoſed the Mutiny Bill began with raiſing Objections againſt the Preamble of it, which ſuggeſts, that the Number of Sixteen thouſand three hundred and forty ſeven Men is neceſſary: Urging, They did not know from whence that Neceſſity ſhould ariſe, the Kingdom being now in full Peace, without any juſt Apprehenſion either of Inſurrections at Home, or Invaſions from Abroad; and therefore it was moved, That the Number of 16347 Men, be reduced to 12000. Hereupon there was a great Debate, that laſted 'till about Six a Clock in the Evening.

The Earl of *Ox*———*d* endeavour'd to ſhew, 'That the keeping up a Standing Army in time

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'of Peace was not the way to gain the Hearts, but 'rather to encreaſe the Diſaffection of the People; 'and that all good and wiſe Princes had ever cho-'ſen to depend rather on the Affections of their 'Subjects, than on a Military Force.' Which his Lordſhip illuſtrated by ſeveral Inſtances out of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, and, in particular, by the freſh Examples of King *William* and Queen *Anne*; adding, That none but bad and corrupt Miniſters have need of Troops to maintain their Authority and unwarrantable Proceedings. My Lord *St——e* ſpoke in Vindication of the preſent Adminiſtration; and from the Poſture of Affairs both at Home and Abroad, ſhew'd the Neceſſity of maintaining a greater Force than in former Times. It being ſuggeſted on this Occaſion, That 'twas hop'd no Miniſter would adviſe the King to enter into a War. My Lord *St——e* readily reply'd, That he would be the firſt ſhould adviſe him to it, if he thought the Honour of the Crown concern'd in it. Upon this, the Lord *B——t* ſaid, 'He was ſurpriz'd to hear 'ſuch an Expreſſion from a Perſon in his Lordſhip's 'Station, whoſe principal Care, one would think, 'ſhould be, rather to diſcharge the great Burthen 'which has been left upon the Nation by the two 'laſt Wars, than to involve it in a new one, which 'can hardly be maintain'd without making uſe of 'the Funds that have been appropriated for the 'Payment of old Debts.' My Lord *C——n* repreſented, 'That if the Army was reduced to 12000 'Men, it were impoſſible, upon any Emergency, 'to aſſemble a Body of 4000 Men in any Part of '*Great-Britain* beſides *London*, without leaving 'the Sea-Ports, and other important Poſts, unguarded.' This gave my Lord *C——r* occaſion to ſuggeſt, That they ought not to retrench the 4000 Men who were moſt neceſſary. Hereupon the Queſtion being being put, Whether the Word Sixteen

(Thouſand) ſhould ſtand part of the Clauſe of the Preamble, it was reſolved in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 72 Voices againſt 50. After this, it being moved, and the Queſtion being put, that the Houſe be now reſumed, it was reſolved in the Negative, by 74 Voices againſt 48; and then their Lordſhips proceeded to the Clauſe whereby Mutiny and Deſertion are made puniſhable by Death; and the Queſtion being put, Whether the Words (Death or) ſhould ſtand part of the ſaid Clauſe, it was reſolv'd in the Affirmative, without dividing.

The next Day, the Lords went again into a Grand Committee on the ſame Bill; and it was propoſed, that in the Clauſe which obliges Judges of a Court-Martial to take an Oath, when they try Criminals for ſuch Crimes as may extend to Death, to inſert after Death, the words (or otherwiſe:) But the Queſtion being put whether thoſe Words ſhould be added, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 68 Voices againſt 43. After this, it was propoſed to leave out the Clauſe which enables His Majeſty to conſtitute and ſettle Articles of War; and the Queſtion being put, Whether that Clauſe ſhould ſtand part of the Bill? it was reſolv'd in the Affirmative by 86 Voices againſt 30. All the other enacting Clauſes were afterwards agreed to without dividing, tho' ſeveral Speeches were made for and againſt, on this Occaſion; the moſt remarkable of which were thoſe of the Lord *St——e* and of the Earl of *Str——d*, the firſt having ſuggeſted, 'That all the Objections raiſed againſt this 'Bill amounted to no more than bare Suppoſitions 'of chimerical Dangers; and defy'd any Body to 'charge the Adminiſtration with any Thing that 'might give juſt Ground of Apprehenſion for the 'Liberties of the People: Adding, That if the 'Government be now obliged to keep a greater

'Number

'ber of Forces than formerly, it is partly owing 'to the Situation in which the Affairs of *Europe* 'have been left by the late ſcandalous Peace.' Hereupon the Earl of *Str——d* ſaid, 'He could 'not be ſilent, while a Work in which he had ſo 'great a Share, was ſo openly attack'd; but that 'the Peace, which ſome are pleas'd to call ſcanda-'lous, was approved by three ſucceſſive Parlia-'ments; and, in particular, by ſome Peers now 'in Place: That he would venture to affirm, That 'this very Peace had left the Affairs of *Europe* in 'a better Poſture than they ſeem to be in at pre-'ſent, at leaſt with reſpect to *Great-Britain*: That 'notwithſtanding the great Advantages which ſome 'boaſt to have obtained by the late Treaties, they 'have yet found the way to loſe our Trade to *Sweden*, 'to endanger that to *Spain* and *Italy*, and to keep 'a Standing Army in full Peace: But that time 'will ſhew whether three ſucceſſive Parliaments 'will approve theſe Meaſures, as well as the Peace 'which is called infamous. At the ſame time 'his Lordſhip animadverted on the late Proclama-'tion, for allowing the Importation of *Swediſh* 'Iron from all Places other than from the Domi-nions of the King of *Sweden*; which was, in ef-fect, no more than to appoint the *Dutch* to be our Factors for *Swediſh* Iron. After ſome other ſmart Speeches, towards Seven a Clock in the Even-ing, the Houſe was reſumed, and the Earl of *Cla-rendon* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and thought fit to paſs it, with-out any Amendment. Upon which it was order'd, That the ſaid Bill be read a third time on *Monday* next, and the Lords to be ſummon'd. Accordingly, on *Monday* the 24th of *February*, the Bill was read a third time, and the Lord *N*—— and *G*—— made a ſummary Recapitulation of the Objections raiſed a-gainſt it; but being neither back'd by any of his Par-

ty, nor anſwered by any of the contrary Side, the Queſtion was put, Whether this Bill ſhall paſs? and it was reſolved in the Affirmative,

Content	67	Not Content	40
Proxies	21	Proxies	21
	88		61

Thus ended this tedious Debate, a Queſtion hard fought or ſtruggled for and againſt by every ſide; but carried by the Miniſtry at laſt by a conſiderable Majority.

After this, no Difficulties or Diſputes happen'd worth naming in the Houſe; neither was there much Buſineſs upon their Hands, other than ſuch as went on in Form, and requir'd little or no Diſputes either on one ſide or t'other.

The Bill about Rebuilding St. *Giles*'s Church, indeed, took up ſome time; but the Queſtion was not whether it ſhould be rebuilt, or not; but whether it ſhould be rebuilt as one of the 50 Churches? Which ſome alledged, was a Prejudice to the pious Deſign of Her late Majeſty, and to the Intereſt of the Church; for by this means one of their Number was diminiſhed.

However, after a long Debate, it was carried in the Houſe of Lords, to Rebuild the Church of St. *Giles in the Fields* as one of the 50 Churches: But it may alſo be remembred that this Queſtion was carried but by three Voices.

A Bill for rebuilding the Tower of St. *Michael*'s Church in *Cornhil*, out of the Money for building the 50 Churches, paſt with much leſs Difficulty.

On the other hand, the Petitions of the Tanners, *&c.* againſt the exporting Bark to *Ireland*, had not a like Succeſs; for tho' there were more than fourſcore Petitions againſt this, yet they were all laid on the Table, and we do not find that the Houſe

Houſe took any other Notice of it, or but very little.

About the middle of this Month Petitions came up to the Houſe from ſeveral Towns in the Counties of *Devon*, &c. as from *Tiverton*, *Bradninch*, *Exeter*, &c. complaining of great Numbers of Wooll-combers, Weavers, and others, combined into Clubs, who have, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, aſſembled themſelves, and committed many notorious Inſolencies and Diſorders, to the endangering the Lives of ſeveral Perſons, and to the diſturbing the Peace of the Country. Whereupon it was reſolved, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Proclamation for putting in Execution the Laws made againſt unlawful Clubs and Combinations, and for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing Rioters.*

This was done, and the King iſſued his Proclamation accordingly.

A Petition which was preſented to the Houſe, by ſuch as ſuffered by the late Burnings in the Time of the Rebellion, was alſo immediately anſwer'd, being referr'd to the Commiſſioners for forfeited Eſtates; and the King having ſignified at the ſame time, that the Caſe had been laid before His Majeſty, and that His Majeſty had no Objection againſt their being relieved as the Houſe ſhould think fit.

A Bill was alſo brought in upon the Petitions of the Diſtillers and others, againſt the Running of Brandy and other Goods: But this Bill was rejected by the Lords.

The principal Bill which was yet depending, which gave the Houſe any Occaſion of farther Debate, was the ſaid Bill for the Sale of the Forfeited Eſtates. There were alſo many Clauſes added

by way of Rider to the ſaid Bill, ſuch as the above Petition of the Sufferers, *&c.* Alſo a Petition of *Robert Scarisbrick*, *John Aſhton*, and *John Gregſon*, who being Out-law'd for the Rebellion, came in within the Time limitted by Law, and ſurrender'd, and petition'd the Houſe, That a Clauſe might be explain'd, that they might have the Benefit of their Surrender, and be tryed as the Law directs. Upon which Petition, it was ordered that a Clauſe be added to the ſaid Bill for their Relief.

Note, They all offered themſelves to Tryal the next Aſſizes at *Lancaſter*, where *Gregſon* was tryed and acquitted, and the Tryals of the other two were put off to next Aſſizes, and in the mean time, they were admitted to Bail: But this is alſo a Digreſſion.

But what was moſt conſiderable in the Proceedings upon this Bill, was the Application of ſeveral of the Attainted Perſons, or their Families and Relations, for Relief out of their Eſtates: To all which His Majeſty concurred, and ſignified it to the Houſe by the Comptroller of his Houſhold.

Theſe were, firſt the Lord *Widdrington*, in behalf of himſelf and *Henry*, *Alathea*, *Jane*, *William*, and *Mary*, all his Children. His Petition was in very moving Terms, praying that the Houſe would take their deplorable Circumſtances into Conſideration, and give leave that a Clauſe in the Bill to enable His Majeſty to grant ſome Proviſion for the Wives and Children of Forfeiting Perſons, might be extended to him and his Children.

To this, Mr. Comptroller ſignified that he had the King's Command to acquaint them, that His Majeſty had no Objection to whatever the Houſe ſhould think fit to do in that Caſe.

Note, It is ſaid that 700*l.* a Year was granted him upon this Petition.

This

This was follow'd by Petitions from *John Balfour*, *Henry Balfour*, *John Curſtairs*, *Pat. Seaton*, *Robert* late Lord *Rollo*, Lady *Lovat*, and others; to all which His Majeſty ſignified his Aſſent, as above, and the Committeee was empower'd to receive a Clauſe for their Relief; as alſo that of the Lady *Philippa Standiſh* Daughter to the late Duke of *Norfolk*, *Margaret Thornton*, *Frances Dalton*, *Mary* and *Dorothy Hodgſon*, *Anne Walton*, and *Elizabeth Shaftoe*, in their own Names, and the Names of ſeveral others.

Upon the Appearance of ſo many Petitions, it was moved, that Proviſion be made in the Bill, that a Proportion of the Nett-Produce of the Forfeited Eſtates be reſerved to His Majeſty, to be diſpoſed of to the Wives and Children of ſuch forfeiting Perſons as His Majeſty ſhall judge to be proper Objects of his Royal Compaſſion. But this was rejected, as was alſo a Clauſe for Relief of the Lady *Seaforth*, tho' His Majeſty was conſenting, as in the Caſe of the other Peititoners.

At length, the 28th Day of *February*, the Bill was paſs'd, and carried up to the Lords, but it met with ſome Oppoſition there, and at laſt, as I am told, paſs'd the Houſe but by ſix Voices, as did alſo the Bill for Rebuilding St. *Giles*'s Church but by three.

The Trade to *Sweden*, and the Affair of the Prohibition, which was laid upon that Trade, had, during this time, gone hand in hand with the Bills above-mentioned in the Houſe, the Merchants and Manufacturers in Iron from *Briſtol*, *Birmingham*, *Sheffeilde* and the Diſtrict near *Sheffeild* called *Hallamſhire*, petition'd, complaining of the want of *Swediſh* Iron, and the Ruin of the Manufacture on that Account; the Merchants alſo, and Owners of Shipping, petitioned for the reviving the *Swediſh* Trade, and ſome Things were ſug-

geſted of the Diſadvantage which the Prohibition of that Trade was to *England*, while the *Dutch*, who were under the Engagements to make the like Prohibition, had deceived our Expectations, and kept their Trade with *Sweden* open, notwithſtanding the Application made to them by His Majeſty's Miniſters in *Holland* to the contrary.

It is obſerv'd, that this Grievance of the Manufacturers and Merchants for want of Iron, had been in part debated before, and iſſued in a Proclamation permitting the Importation of *Swediſh* Iron from other Countries, but not from *Sweden* directly.

But this did not ſeem to ſatisfy the Traders, particularly, becauſe as it was alledged the *Dutch* run away with the Trade, as alſo the Navigation ſuffered; and laſtly, that the Price of Iron was thereby conſiderably augmented to the Manufacturer even no leſs than Four Pound *per* Ton.

On this Account, theſe Petitions requir'd farther Debates before the Houſe, and on the 27th of *February* the Houſe entred upon the Merits of the Cauſe, and having cauſed the Extracts of Letters between the Secretaries of State here, and His Majeſty's Reſident in *Holland*, relating to that Affair, to be laid before them, and all other Papers neceſſary to their full Information, they entred upon the Debate: And firſt, Mr. *Jackſon*, His Majeſty's Reſident in *Sweden*, was call'd in, and the Memorial which he had preſented to the Regency in *Sweden* upon the Subject of the Commerce, and upon the Subject of Satisfaction for Captures, *&c.* was read; after which Mr. *Jackſon* was ask'd ſome Queſtions: To which his Anſwers were very Extraordinary; and the firſt he was ask'd, Whether he was of Opinion, That if the Trade were open'd with *Sweden*, our Merchants would be upon a better foot than they are at preſent? Mr. *Jackſon* anſwer'd,

anſwer'd, 'That, in his Opinion, the contrary 'would happen: For now that the *Swedes* are 'diſtreſs'd for want of our Commodities, particu-'larly Corn and Salt, they are enclined to facilitate 'to us, underhand, the Purchaſe of their Iron; 'whereas if the Prohibition of Trade with them 'was taken off, they would immediately provide 'themſelves with what they want; and knowing, 'at the ſame time, that there are a *Set of Men*, 'who make it their Study and Buſineſs to em-'barraſs the Government, the Court of *Sweden* 'would be more ſtiff than ever, and render the 'Purchaſe of their Iron more difficult to us.' Some Members of the Houſe being offended at Mr. *Jack-ſon*'s Reflection on a *Set of Men*, (by which 'twas plain he meant the *Tory-Party*) cry'd out, *Cuſtody*, *Cuſtody*: But the more moderate contented themſelves with putting him upon explaining himſelf: Hereupon Mr. *Jackſon* reply'd, That he meant, *The Merchants who preſented unreaſonable Petitions*. This being by ſome look'd upon rather as an *Aggravation* than an *Excuſe*, the Cry of *Cuſtody*, *Cuſtody*, was repeated: But Mr. (*Robert*) *Walpole* brought him off, by ſuggeſting, 'That that Gen-'tleman having lived ſo long in a Deſpotick Go-'vernment, where Petitions and Repreſentations of 'that Nature are accounted capital Crimes, he 'had forgot the Rights and Privileges of his Coun-'trymen; and therefore moved, That his unguard-'ed Expreſſions might be excus'd.' And no body oppoſing Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Jackſon* withdrew. Then the Petitioners, and ſome other Merchants being call'd in, and further heard, they repreſented, among other Particulars, 'That ſince the Prohibi-'tion of Trade with *Sweden*, they bought *Swediſh* 'Iron of the *Dutch* 4 *l. per Ton* dearer than be-'fore; and that whereas the *Engliſh* were for-'merly about 30000 *l. per Annum* Gainers by the

'Trade

'Trade with *Sweden*, they now loſt about 90000 *l.*' But this was contradicted by Mr. *C*———*s*, who ſuggeſted, That the Exports from *Stockholm* for *England*, had never amounted to 120000 *l.* in one Year, and therefore the Difference of the Profit or Loſs could not come up to this laſt Sum. The Merchants being withdrawn, Mr. *Heyſham* ſpoke in their favour, and made a Motion, upon which, the Queſtion was propoſed, 'That *an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take into his Royal Conſideration the State of the Trade with* Sweden, *and that ſuch Meaſures might be taken, that His Majeſty's Subjects, and thoſe of his Allies, might carry on the ſaid Trade in the ſame manner.* Hereupon there aroſe a pretty warm Debate, in which Mr. *Craggs* repreſented, 'That ſuch an Addreſs would be derogatory to the King's Honour, and even a Reflection on the Parliament who had deſired His Majeſty to prohibit all Commerce with *Sweden*; and that on the other hand, ſuch an Addreſs was altogether needleſs, ſince His Majeſty's Wiſdom would not fail to apply all proper Remedies to the Evil that was complain'd of.' Hereupon Sir *W*———*m W*———*m* ſaid, 'That the Prohibition of Trade with *Sweden* having been thought convenient, when there was ſome Grounds to fear an Invaſion from thence; now that Apprehenſion being entirely over, it would be no Reflection either on the King or his Parliament to take off the ſaid Prohibition; and that he wonder'd we ſhould diſtreſs, and endeavour to ruin a Prince and Nation, who have ever been the Support of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and whom, by Treaties, we ſtand obliged to defend and protect.' After ſome other Speches, it was reſolv'd by a Majority of 201 Votes to 111, *That the Debate be adjourn'd 'till that Day Month.*

And

And thus this Affair was ſuppoſed to be at an End for this Seſſion, as indeed it was, for it was no more ſpoken of.

During theſe Tranſactions, ſeveral Bills paſs'd ſilently through the Houſe in the uſual Forms with little Oppoſition, and no conſiderable Debates, as particularly the Malt-Bill, with its *Addenda* or Clauſes for Exchequer Bills, *&c.* which were loſt, burnt, or deſtroy'd; alſo a Bill for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufacturers; alſo the Bill for Opening the Port of *Exeſter*, and other Ports, *(viz.) Great Yarmouth*, *Weſt-Cheſter*, and *London*, for importing Wooll from *Ireland*, and opening the Port of *Limerick* in *Ireland* for ſhipping and exporting Wooll for *England*. A Bill very beneficial to *Ireland* itſelf, and ſingularly uſeful to the Woollen Manufacturers in *England*, who had this Year a great Scarcity of Wooll in *England*, while great Quantities were daily ſhipped from *Ireland* to *France*, where, as was ſaid, particularly at *Bourdeaux*, *Iriſh* Wooll was ſold very near as cheap as in *England*.

A Bill for prolonging the Time granted in former Acts for the Repair of *Dover* Harbour, met with ſome Difficulty in the Houſe, the Merchants of *London*, Owners of Ships, the Cheeſemongers, and others, having petitioned and ſolicited ſtrenuouſly againſt it; yet after a full Hearing, the Houſe went through the Bill, making ſome few Reſerves in it, order'd it to be engroſſed the 4th of *March*, and ſent it to the Lords the 5th.

I take no notice here of private Bills for ſettling Eſtates, altering or new forming Settlements of Marriage, exchanging Properties, *&c.* which generally begin in the Houſe of Lords, and come down to the Houſe of Commons, of which a great many were depending this Seſſion, which would take up too much room in this Hiſtory, and be of little

Conſequence

Conſequence to the Reader, to whom it may be ſufficient to ſay, there was not one rejected; and the Liſt of all the Acts which paſs'd, will acquaint them with the Particulars, at the Cloſe of the Work.

One Thing more will conclude all that is material in this Seſſion, (*viz.*) that according to the happy Meaſures taken laſt Seſſion of Parliament for leſſening the heavy Debts of the Nation, by applying the Savings produced by the Reduction of Intereſts on the Funds, a Motion was made to have ſome Clauſes read out of the Act paſſed in the ſaid laſt Seſſion, intituled, *An Act for redeeming ſeveral Funds of the Government and Company of the Bank of England*; which was done. Theſe Clauſes related to redeeming the Annuity of 76830*l.* 15*s.* payable to the Bank, for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills, by which it was enacted, that the Bank ſhould have a Year's Notice whenever the Annuity ſhould be redeem'd.

Accordingly the Officers of the Revenue having reported, that in one Year they ſhould be able to redeem the ſaid Annuity, it was reſolved in the Houſe, that Notice be given to the ſaid Government and Company of the Bank of *England*, that the Houſe of Commons will, at *Lady Day* 1719, redeem the Annuity of 76830*l.* 15*s.* payable to them for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills; and it was ordered that the Speaker do, before *Lady-Day* 1718, ſignify the ſaid Reſolution in Writing to the Bank; which was done accordingly, and the Speaker made a Return of the ſaid Order on the 17th of *March*, and of its being ſerved in Form.

The remaining part of the Seſſion was principally taken up in paſſing ſuch private Bills as lay before the Houſe from the Lords, and in conſidering ſome Amendments made by the Lords to Bills formerly

ſent

ſent up by the Houſe of Commons to them, particularly, (1.) ſome Amendments to the Bill for preſerving ſuch Ships and Goods as ſhould be forced on Shore, or ſtranded on the Coaſts. Theſe the Commons agreed to, and ſent it back the 17th.

(2.) Some Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill for Tranſportation of Felons, *&c.* And theſe, at leaſt two of them, the Commons could not agree to; upon which, ſome Conferences were deſired, and the Managers of the Houſe of Commons left their Reaſons with the Lords. At firſt, the Lords inſiſted on their Amendments; but the Cloſe of the Seſſion being at hand, and the Lords being loth to loſe ſo uſeful a Bill, receded from their Amendments.

The Concluſion of the Seſſion was now at hand, and little remain'd but the ordering out new Writs for Election of Members, in the room of ſeveral who had accepted Employments of Profit under the Government. This took up the Time the latter End of the Seſſion, *(viz.)* the 20th and 21ſt, when, in the Afternoon, the King came to the Houſe of Lords, and ſent the uſual Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

The King commands this Honourable Houſe to attend His Majeſty immediately in the Houſe of Peers.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the Houſe, went up to the Houſe of Peers; where His Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral Publick and Private Bills following, *viz.*

An

An Act for Continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighteen, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery-Tickets, and Orders loſt, burnt, or deſtroyed; and for appropiating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.

An Act for veſting the Forfeited Eſtates in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* in Truſtees, to be ſold for the Uſe of the Publick; and for giving Relief to lawful Creditors, by determining the Claims; and for the more effectal bringing into the reſpective Exchequers the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Eſtates 'till ſold.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for making the Dividend of ſubſcribed Lottery Annuities, and other Annuities eſtabliſh'd by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, payable Half-yearly at the Bank of *England*.

An Act to appoint Commiſſioners to take, examine, ſtate, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and ſtate the Demands of ſeveral Foreign Princes and States for Subſidies during the late War.

An Act for Finiſhing the Tower of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael Cornhil*, *London*, out of the Duties ariſing purſuant to the Act of the Ninth Year of the late Queen, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof.

An

An Act to impower the Commissioners appointed to put in Execution the Acts of the Ninth and Tenth Years of Her late Majesty's Reign, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, to direct the Parish-Church of St. *Giles in the Fields*, in the County of *Middlesex*, to be rebuilt instead of one of the said Fifty new Churches.

An Act for the further preventing of Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Wooll; and for declaring the Law upon some Points relating to Pyrates.

An Act for enforcing and making perpetual an Act of the Twelfth Year of Her late Majesty, intituled, *An Act for the preserving of all such Ships and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on Shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of Her Majesty's Dominions; and for inflicting the Punishment of Death on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy Ships.*

An Act for Relief of the Wholesale Traders and Dealers in *English* Bone-Lace, by obviating several Doubts in the several Acts for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars.

An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the Eighth Year of the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for employing the Manufacturers, by encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn.*

An Act for enlarging the Term of Years granted by the Acts of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of

of King *William* the Third, and Second and Third Years of Queen *Anne*, for the Repair of *Dover* Harbour.

An Act for the better explaining ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, for erecting of Hoſpitals and Work-houſes within the City of *Briſtol*, for the employing and maintaining the Poor thereof, and for making the ſaid Acts more effectual.

An Act for amending the Roads from the City of *London* to the Town of *Eaſt Grinſtead* in the County of *Suſſex*, and to the Towns of *Sutton* and *Kingſton* in the County of *Surrey*.

An Act for repairing the High-ways leading from the Stones-end of *Kent-ſtreet* in the Pariſh of St. *George's Southwark* in the County of *Surrey*, to the Lime-Kilns in *Eaſt-Greenwich* near *Black-Heath*, and to *Lewiſham* Church, being the *Tunbridge* Road in the County of *Kent*.

An Act for Repairing the High-ways from *Maidenhead*-Bridge to *Sunning-Lane* End (next to *Twiford*) in the Road to *Reading*, and from the ſaid Bridge to *Henley*-Bridge in the County of *Berks*.

An Act for Repairing the High-ways from *Crown-Corner* in the *Town of* Reading, (leading by and through the ſeveral Pariſhes of *Shinfield* and *Heckfield* in the ſeveral Counties of *Berks*, *Wilts*, and *Southampton*) to *Baſingſtoke* in the ſaid County of *Southampton*.

An Act for ſettling the Eſtates of the moſt Noble *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, and *William Cavendiſh*

Cavendiſh Eſq; commonly called Marquis of *Hartington*, Son and Heir Apparent of the ſaid Duke, on the Marriage of the ſaid Marquis of *Hartington* with *Catharine Hoskins* Spinſter, only Child of *John Hoskins* Eſq; deceaſed.

An Act to enable *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, and *Anthony Grey* Eſq; commonly called Earl of *Harrold*, to make Jointures for the Wife or Wives of the ſaid Earl of *Harrold*, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for veſting the Manor of *Eſher-Watervile*, and other Lands therein mentioned, in the moſt Noble *Thomas Holles* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and his Heirs, in Conſideration of Rent-Charges to be iſſuing out of the ſame, and other Lands in lieu thereof, to the Uſe of the Corporation of *Kingſton* upon *Thames* in the County of *Surrey*, in Truſt for the Poor of the ſaid Town.

An Act to enable *Richard* Earl of *Burlington* to make Leaſes of a Piece of Ground behind *Burlington-Houſe*.

An Act for confirming the reſpective Sales of a Fee-Farm Rent, and divers Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the County of *Bedford*, lately made by the Right Honourable *John* Lord *Carteret* and *William Hillerſon* Eſq; to each other, and to diſcharge the ſame from divers Eſtates, Terms, and Truſts to which they are reſpectively liable by ſeveral Settlements made thereof.

An Act for veſting the great Tythes and Glebe-Lands belonging to the Rectory of *Saxby* in the County of *Leiceſter*, in the Right Honourable *Bennett* Lord *Harborough* and his Heirs, in lieu

of other Lands, and an Annuity to be ſettled on the Rector of the ſaid Church, and his Succeſſors for ever, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for Sale of Part of the Eſtate of *John* late Earl of *Kildare* deceaſed, towards Payment of his Debts, and for other the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for eſtabliſhing the Diſpoſition of the Perſonal Eſtate of Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* deceas'd, and the Settlements on his three Sons under his Will, and exchanging Ground-rents in *Wapping* in *Middleſex* for another Rent of like Value, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for the better enabling the Honourable *James Bertie* Eſq; to raiſe Portions for his younger Children.

An Act for making more effectual certain Articles of Agreement between Sir *George Downing* Bart. and Dame *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Foreſter* Knt. and her Truſtees.

An Act for confirming an Agreement between Dame *Elizabeth Napier*, Sir *Theophilus Napier*, Bart. *Archibald Napier*, and *Edward Napier*, the Relict and Sons of Sir *John Napier* deceaſed, touching his Real and Perſonal Eſtate, for veſting his Lands and Hereditaments in the Counties of *Bedford* and *Hertford* in Truſtees, for the better Performance of the ſaid Agreement.

An Act for veſting divers Lands and Tenements in the County of *Suſſex*, part of the Eſtate of *Charles Eversfield* Eſq; in Truſtees, for a preſent Proviſion

Provision for his Son, and for the Payment of the Debts of the said *Charles Eversfield.*

An Act for Sale of Part of the Estate late of *Joseph Thurston* Esq; deceas'd, lying in the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Essex*, for Payment of his Debts, and making Provision for his Infant Children.

An Act for the exonerating and discharging the Manors, Lands, and Hereditaments of *Francis Cornwall* Esq; and likewise the said *Francis Cornwall* of and from certain Articles of Agreement made before the Marriage of the said *Francis Cornwall.*

An Act to enable *Ralph Shipperdson* Esq; to make Sale of his Estate in *Studley Roger* in the County of *York*, freed from the Uses and Trusts in the said *Ralph Shipperdson*'s Marriage-Settlement, and to settle his Estate at *East-Murton* in the County of *Durham*, to the same Uses.

An Act to enable the Lords-Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with Mr. *John Offley* for the Debt he stands engaged for to the Crown for the Duties on Tobacco.

An Act to Naturalize *Peter Rose*, and others.

An Act to Naturalize *Martin Ludolph*, *Ulrick Fansen*, *John Ludolph Spallerberg*, *John Spieker*, and *Laurence Gundelach.*

After which His Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have commanded My Lord Chancellor to deliver in My Name and Words what I think fit ſhould be ſaid to you, on My putting an End to this Seſſion of Parliament.

And thereupon his Lordſhip received from His Majeſty's Hand, from the Throne, His Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament; which he read, and is as followeth, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion, without returning My hearty Thanks to ſo Good a Parliament, for the Diſpatch which has been given to the Publick Buſineſs. You will, I hope, in Your private Capacities feel the Convenience of an early Receſs; and I am perſwaded the Publick will receive great Benefit by the ſeaſonable Zeal and Vigour of Your Reſolutions in Support of My Government.

Nothing can add ſo much to the Credit and Influence of this Crown, both at Home and Abroad, as the repeated Inſtances of Your Affection to Me. This Steadineſs and Reſolution of Yours, will, I hope, enable Me to procure, againſt Your next Meeting, ſuch Treaties to be concluded, as will ſettle Peace and Tranquility among our Neighbours.

If,

If, through the Bleſſing of God, *My Endeavours to this End prove Succeſsful, I ſhall have the Satisfaction to Silence even thoſe who will never own themſelves Convinced; and to let all the World ſee plainly, that what I have moſt at Heart, is the Good and Welfare of My People, who may then be eaſed in their* Taxes, *and enriched by their* Trade,

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt return You My particular Thanks for the Supplies You have ſo chearfully Granted, and for the late Inſtance of Your Confidence in Me. I promiſe You, that My Endeavours ſhall not be wanting to make Uſe of both to the beſt Advantage for the Good of My People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Practices which are daily uſed by a moſt Reſtleſs and Unhappy Sett of Men, to diſturb a Government by whoſe Clemency They are Protected, require Our utmoſt Attention and Vigilance. I muſt therefore recommend it to You, That in Your ſeveral Stations and Countries, You will endeavour to quell that Spirit of Diſaffection, which our Common Enemies are ſo Induſtrious to foment.

And afterwards the Lord-Chancellor, by His Majeſty's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure is, That this Parliament be Prorogued to Tueſday *the Twentieth Day of* May *next, to be then here held; And this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to* Tueſday *the Twentieth Day of* May *next.*

A True

A True and Correct LIST of the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal, as alſo of the Houſe of COMMONS of the Firſt *Britiſh* Parliament of King *GEORGE:* Summon'd to meet at *Weſtminſter* on the 17th of *March* 171$\frac{4}{7}$, and from thence continued, by ſeveral Prorogations, until the 9th of *October* 1717.

Note, *Thoſe mark'd thus* * *are under Age*; *thus* † Roman *Catholicks*; *and thus* ‖ *the Sixteen* Scotch *Peers.*

PEERS.

HIS *Royal Highneſs* George Auguſtus (*Prince of* Great-Britain, *Electoral Prince of* Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, *Duke of* Cornwal *and* Rothſaye, *Duke and Marquis of* Cambridge, *Earl of* Milford-haven *and of* Carreck, *Viſcount* Northallerton, *Baron of* Tewkesbury *and of* Renfrew, *Lord of the* Iſles, *and Steward of* Scotland, *and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter*) *Prince of* Wales *and Earl of* Cheſter.

His Royal Highneſs Earneſt Auguſtus (*Prince of* Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, *Biſhop of* Oſnabrug, *Knight of the Garter*) *Duke of* York *and* Albany, *and Earl of* Ulſter.

DUKES, *&c.*

Thomas Parker, *Lord* Parker, *Lord High Chancellor of* Great-Britain.

Lord Preſident of the Council.

Evelyn Pierpont, *Duke of* Kingſton, *Lord Privy-Seal.*

[*Three great Officers who precede Dukes.*]

† Thomas Howard, *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl-Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal of* England.

Henry de Grey, D. *of* Kent, *Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold.*

Charles Pawlet, D. *of* Bolton, *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.

Charles Seymour, D. *of* Somerſet.

Charles Fitz-Roy, *D. of* Cleaveland *and* Southampton.
Charles Lenos, *D. of* Richmond.
Charles Fitz-Roy, *D. of* Grafton.
* Henry Somerſet, *D. of* Beaufort.
Charles Beauclair, *D. of* St. Albans.
Maynhard Schonbergh, *D. of* Schonberg *and* Leinſter.
Charles Talbot, *D. of* Shrewſbury.
Peregrine Oſborne, *D. of* Leeds.
* Wriotheſly Ruſſel, *D. of* Bedford.
William Cavendiſh, *D. of* Devonſhire.
John Churchill, *D. of* Marlborough.
John Sheffeild, *D. of* Buckinghamſhire *and* Normanby.
John Manners, *D. of* Rutland.
John Mountagu, *D. of* Mountagu.
‖ James Grahme, *D. of* Montroſe.
‖ John Ker, *D. of* Roxborough.
* Charles Douglas, *D. of* Dover.
* James Hamilton, *D. of* Hamilton *and* Brandon.
Robert Bertie, *D. of* Ancaſter *and* Keſteven, *Lord Great Chamberlain of* England.
Thomas Holles, *D. of* Newcaſtle, *Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold.*
Henry Bentinck, *D. of* Portland.

MARQUISSES.

‖ William Ker, *Marquis of* Lothian.
‖ William Johnſton, *Marquis of* Annandale.
† * Philip Wharton, *Marquis of* Wharton *and* Malmsbury.

EARLS.

James Stanley, *Earl of* Derby.
Theophilus Haſting, *E. of* Huntingdon.
Thomas Herbert, *E. of* Pembroke *and* Montgomery.
Henry Clinton, *E. of* Lincoln.
Henry Howard, *E. of* Suffolk *and* Bindon, *Deputy Earl-Marſhal of* England.
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, *E. of* Dorſet *and* Middleſex.
James Cecil, *E. of* Salisbury.
John Cecil, *E. of* Exeter.
Scroop Egerton, *E. of* Bridgewater.
John Sidney, *E. of* Leiceſter.
George Compton, *E. of* Northampton.
* Edward-Henry Rich, *E. of* Warwick *and* Holland.
Baſil Fielding, *E. of* Denbigh.
Thomas Fane, *E. of* Weſtmoreland.
Charles Mountague, *E. of* Manchester.
Henry-Bowes Howard, *E. of* Berkſhire.
John Savage *E. of* Rivers.
Charles Mordaunt, *E. of* Peterrough *and* Monmouth.
Thomas Grey, *E. of* Stamford.
Heneage Finch, *E. of* Winchelſea.
Philip Stanhope, *E. of* Cheſterfield.
Thomas Tufton, *E. of* Thanet.
† Charles Spencer, *E. of* Sunderland.
Nicholas Leak, *E. of* Scarſdale.
Edward Mountague, *E. of* Sandwich.
Edward Hyde, *E. of* Clarendon.
* William Capel, *E. of* Eſſex.
George Brudenel, *E. of* Cardigan.
Arthur Anneſley, *E. of* Angleſey.
Charles Howard, *E. of* Carliſle.
† Thomas Bruce, *E. of* Ailesbury.
Richard Boyle, *E. of* Burlington.
* Anthony-Aſhley Cooper, *E. of* Shafteſbury.
George Lee, *E. of* Litchfield.
Charles-Bodvile Roberts, *E. of* Radnor.

William

William Paſton, *E. of* Yarmouth.
James Berkley, *E. of* Berkley.
Daniel Finch, *E. of* Nottingham.
Henry Hyde, *E. of* Rocheſter.
Montagu-Venables Bertie, *E. of* Abingdon.
* Baptiſt Noel, *E. of* Gainsborough.
Robert Darcey, *E. of* Holderneſs.
Other Windſor, *E. of* Plymouth.
† Henry-Stafford Howard, *E. of* Stafford.
Richard Lumley, *E. of* Scarborough.
George Booth, *E. of* Warrington.
Richard Newport, *E. of* Bradford.
Frederick Zuleſtein, *E. of* Rochford.
Arnold Jooſt van Kepel, *E. of* Albemarle.
Gilbert Coventry, *E. of* Coventry.
Edward Ruſſel *E. of* Orford.
William Villiers, *E. of* Jerſey.
Henry d'Averquerque, *E. of* Grantham.
John Campbell, *E. of* Greenwich, (*D. of* Argyle.)
John Poulet, *E.* Poulet.
Francis Godolphin, *E. of* Godolphin.
Hugh Cholmondley, *E. of* Cholmondley.
‖ John Southerland, *E. of* Southerland.
‖ John Leſlie, *E. of* Rothes.
‖ David Areskine, *E. of* Buchan.
‖ Thomas Hamilton. *E. of* Haddington.
‖ Hugh Campbell, *E. of* Loudoun.
‖ George Hamilton, *E. of* Orkney.
‖ John Dalrymple, *E. of* Stair.
‖ James Stewart, *E. of* Bute.
‖ Henry Scot, *E. of* Deloraine.
‖ Archibald Campbel, *E. of* Iſlay.
Robert Harley, *E. of* Oxford *and* Mortimer.
Thomas Wentworth, *E. of* Strafford.
Robert Shirley, *E. of* Ferrars.
William Legg, *E. of* Dartmouth.
Henry Paget, *E. of* Uxbridge.
James Brydges, *E. of* Carnarvan.
Lewis Watſon, *E. of* Rockingham.
Charles Bennet, *E. of* Tankerville.
Heneage Finch, *E. of* Aylesford.
John Hervey, *E. of* Briſtol.
George Mountague, *E. of* Hallifax.
Talbot Yelverton, *E. of* Suſſex.
William Cowper, *E.* Cowper.
James Stanhope, *E.* Stanhope.
William Cadogan, *E.* Cadogan

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viſcount* Hereford
† Anthony Brown, *Viſ.* Mountacute
Lawrence Fienes, *Viſ.* Say *and* Sele
† Thomas Bellaſyſe, *Viſ.* Falconberg
Charles Townſhend, *Viſ.* Townſhend
* Thomas Thynne, *Viſ.* Weymouth
William Hatton, *Viſ.* Hatton
Henry Lowther, *Viſ.* Lonſdale
Henry Obrian, *Viſ.* Tadcaſter
James Saunderſon, *Viſ.* Caſtleton
Henry St. John, *Viſ.* St. John

BARONS.

George Nevil, *Lord* Abergavenny
† James Touchet, *Ld* Audley
Peregrine Bertie, *Ld* Willoughby *of* Eresby
John Weſt, *Ld* De la War
Charles Mildmay, *Ld* Fitzwalter
Edward Ward, *Ld* Dudley *and* Ward
† Edward Stourton, *Ld* Stourton
Dr. George Verney, *Ld* Willoughby *of* Brook

* Hugh

* Hugh Willoughby, *Ld* Willoughby *of* Parham
Thomas Howard, *Ld* Howard *of* Effingham
William North, *Ld* North *and* *Ld* Gray *of* Rolleſton
William Ferdinand Cary, *Ld* Hunſdon
William St. John, *Ld* St. John *of* Bletſho
James Compton, *Ld* Compton
†* Robert Petre, *Ld* Petre
† Thomas Arundel, *Ld* Arundel *of* Wardour
† Charles Dormer, *Ld* Dormer
Henry Roper, *Ld* Tenham
William Grevill, *Ld* Brooke
† Nevil Lovelace, *Ld* Lovelace
Baniſter Maynard, *Ld* Maynard
Charles Bruce, *Ld* Bruce
Edward Leigh, *Ld* Leigh
William Byron, *Ld* Byron
John Colepeper, *Ld* Colepeper
Robert Sutton, *Ld* Lexington
† Marmaduke Langdale, *Ld* Langdale
William Berkeley *Ld* Berkeley *of* Stratton
Charles Cornwallis, *Ld* Cornwallis
Nathanael Crew, *Ld* Crew *and* *Ld Biſhop of* Durham
John Arundel, *Ld* Arundel *of* Trerice
* William Cravan, *Ld* Cravan
† Hugh Clifford, *Ld* Clifford *of* Chudleigh
Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, *Ld* Oſborne
Richard Lumley, *Ld* Lumley
John Carteret, *Ld* Carteret
William Stawell, *Ld* Stawell
Francis North *Ld* Guilford
† James Waldgrave, *Ld* Waldgrave
John Aſhburnham, *Ld* Aſhburnham
Thomas Farmer, *Ld* Leimpſter
Charles Butler, *Ld* Butler *of* Weſton
Henry Herbert, *Ld* Herbert *of* Cherbury
Maurice Thompſon, *Ld* Haverſham
Chriſtopher Vane, *Ld* Barnard
John Leveſon Gower *Ld* Gower
Francis Seymour Conway, *Ld* Conway
‖ William Roſs, *Ld* Roſs
‖ John Hamilton, *Ld* Belhaven
Simon Harcourt, *Ld* Harcourt
Charles Boyle, *Ld* Boyle, (*E. of* Orrery)
George Hay, *Ld* Hay
Thomas Windſor, *Ld* Mountjoy
Thomas Manſel, *Ld* Manſel
Thomas Willoughby, *Ld* Middleton
Thomas Trevor, *Ld* Trevor
George Grandvill *Ld* Lanſdowne
Samuel Maſham, *Ld* Maſham
Thomas Foley, *Ld* Foley
Allen Bathurſt, *Ld* Bathurſt
Robert Benſon. *Ld* Bingley
Bennet Sherrard, *Ld* Harborough
Henry Boyle, *Ld* Carleton
Richard Temple, *Ld* Cobham
Thomas Coningesby, *Ld* Coningesby
Richard Onſlow, *Ld* Onſlow
Thomas Newport, *Ld* Torrington
Robert Marſham, *Ld* Romey
George Cholmondley, *Ld* Newburgh.

ARCH-BISHOPS *and* BISHOPS.

Dr William Wake, *Lord Arch-Biſhop of* Canterbury
Sir William Daws, *Bar. Lord Arch-Biſhop of York*
Dr John Robinſon, *Ld Biſhop of* London
Dr Nathanael Crew, *Ld Biſhop of* Durham, *and Ld* Crew

Sir

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, *Bar.* *Ld Biſhop of* Wincheſter
Dr John Hough, *Ld Biſhop of* Worceſter
Dr William Talbot, *Ld Biſhop of* Sarum
Dr Edward Chandler, *Ld Biſhop of* Litchfield *and* Coventry
Dr Samuel Bradford, *Ld Biſhop of* Carliſle
Dr George Hooper, *Ld Biſhop of* Bath *and* Wells
Dr John Tyler, *Ld Biſhop of* Llandaff
Dr Charles Trimnel, *Ld Biſhop of* Norwich
Dr William Fleetwood, *Ld Biſhop of* Ely
Dr Thomas Manningham, *Ld Biſhop of* Chicheſter
Dr Philip Biſs, *Ld Biſhop of* Hereford
Dr Adam Ottley, *Ld Biſhop of* St Davids
Dr Francis Atterbury, *Ld Biſhop of* Rocheſter
Dr George Smalridge, *Ld Biſhop of* Briſtol
Dr Francis Gaſtrel, *Ld Biſhop of* Cheſter
Dr Richard Willis *Ld Biſhop of* Gloceſter
Dr John Wynn, *Ld Biſhop of* St Aſaph
Dr John Potter, *Ld Biſhop of* Oxford
Dr Edmund Gibſon, *Ld Biſhop of* Lincoln
Dr Benjamin Hoadley, *Ld Biſhop of* Bangor
Dr Lancelot Blackburn, *Ld Biſhop* Exeter.
Dr Richard Cumberland, *Ld Bp.* *of* Peterborough.

The Houſe of COMMONS.

Bedfordſhire, 4.

William Hillerſden, *Eſq;*
John Cater, *Eſq;*
Bedford.
William Farrer, *Eſq;*
John-Thurloe Brace, *Eſq;*

Berkſhire 9.

Sir John Stonehouſe, *Bar.*
Robert Packer, *Eſq;*
New-Windſor.
Sir Henry Aſhurſt, *Bar.*
Samuel Travers, *Eſq;*
Reading.
Charles Cadogan, *Eſq;*
Owen Buckingham, *Eſq;*
Willingford.
Rt. Hon. Edmund Dunch, *Eſq;*
William Hucks, *Eſq;*
Abingdon.
James Jennings, *Eſq;*

Bucks 14.

Richard Hampden, *Eſq;*
John Fleetwood, *Eſq;*
Buckingham.
Hon. Abraham Stanyan, *Eſq;*
Alexander Denton, *Eſq;*
Chipping-Wicomb.
Sir Thomas Lee, *Bar.*
Sir John Witwrong, *Bar.*
Ailesbury.
Sir Nathaniel Mead, *Knt.*
Trevor Hill, *Eſq;*
Agmondeſham

Agmondeſham.
Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, *Ld Viſcount* Fermanagh
Montague Garrard Drake, *Eſq;*
Wendover.
Sir Roger Hill, *Knt.*
Richard Greenville, *Eſq;*
Great-Marlow.
Rt. Hon. Henry *Ld Viſ.* Shelburn
George Bruere, *Eſq;*

Cambridgeſhire 6.

John Bromley, *Eſq;*
Robert Clarke, *Eſq;*
Cambridge-Univerſity.
Dixey Windſor, *Eſq;*
Thomas Paske, *L. L. D.*
Cambridge.
Sir John-Hynde Cotton, *Bar.*
Samuel Shepheard, *jun. Eſq;*

Cheſhire 4.

Hon. Langham Booth, *Eſq;*
Sir George Warburton, *Bar.*
City of Cheſter.
Sir Richard Groſvenor, *Bar.*
Sir Henry Bunbury, *Bar.*

Cornwall 44.

Sir William Carew, *Bar.*
John Trevanion, *Eſq;*
Dunhivid alias *Launceſton.*
Edward Hearle, *Eſq;*
John Anſtis, *Eſq;*
Leskard.
John Trelawney, *Eſq;*
Philip Raſhleigh, *Eſq;*
Leſtwithiel.
Galfridus Walpole, *Eſq;*
Thomas Lyddall, *Eſq;*
Truro.
Spencer Cowper, *Eſq;*
John Selwyn, *Eſq;*
Bodmin.
Hon. Francis Robarts, *Eſq;*
John Leigh, *Eſq;*
Helſton.
Sir Gilbert Heathcot, *Knt.*
Sidney Godolphin, *Eſq;*
Saltaſh.
William Shippen, *Eſq;*
Stilton Calmady, *Eſq;*
Camelford.
James Montague, *Eſq;*
Richard Coffen, *Eſq;*
Portpigham alias *Weſtlow.*
Thomas Maynard, *Eſq;*
George Delavall, *Eſq;*
Crampound.
Hon. John Weſt, *Eſq;*
Sir Charles Cooke, *Knt.*
Eaſtlow.
Rt. Hon. Sir James Bateman, *Knt.*
Hon. John Smith, *Eſq;*
Penryn.
Rt. Hon. Hugh Boſcawen, *Eſq;*
Samuel Treſuſis, *Eſq;*
Tregony.
Sir Edmund Prideaux, *Bar.*
James Craggs, *jun. Eſq;*
Boſſiny.
Henry Cartwright, *Eſq;*
Samuel Mollineaux, *Eſq;*
St. Ives.
Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Pawlet.
Sir John Hobart, *Bar.*
Foway.
Henry Vincent, *jun. Eſq;*
Jonathan Elford, *Eſq;*
St. Germains.
Rt. Hon. Philip *Lord* Stanhope.
John Knight, *Eſq;*
St. Michael.
Rt. Hon. Robert *Lord Viſcount* Moleſworth.
Nathanael Blakiſton, *Eſq;*
Newport.
Sir Nicholas Morice, *Bar.*
Humphry Morice, *Eſq;*
St. Mawes.

St. Mawes.
William Lowndes, *Esq*;
John Chetwynde, *Esq*;
Killington.
Sir John Coryton, *Bar.*
Samuel Rolle, *Esq*;

Cumberland 6.

James Lowther, *Esq*;
Gilfrid Lawſon, *Esq*;
Carliſle City.
Hon. Thomas Stanwix, *Esq*;
William Strickland, *Esq*;
Cockermouth.
Serjeant Pengelly.
Sir Wilfred Lawſon, *Bar.*

Derbyſhire 4.

John Curzon, *Esq*;
Godfry Clark, *Esq*;
Derby.
Rt. Hon. Lord James Cavendiſh.
William Stanhope, *Esq*;

Devonſhire 26.

Sir William Courtenay, *Bar.*
Sir Coppleſtone-Warwick Bampfylde, *Bar.*
Exeter City.
John Bampfylde, *Esq*;
Francis Drew, *Esq*;
Totneſs.
Sir John Germain, *Knt.*
Stephen Northleigh, *Esq*;
Plymouth.
Sir John Rogers, *Bar.*
Hon. Sir George Byng, *Knt. and Bar.*
Okehampton.
William Northmore, *jun. Esq*;
Chriſtopher Harris, *Esq*;
Barnſtaple.
Sir Arthur Chicheſter, *Bar.*
John Rolle, *Esq*;
Plympton.
Rt. Hon. Richard Edgcombe, *Esq*
George Treby, *Esq*;
Honiton.
Sir William Pole, *Bar.*
William Yonge, *Esq*;
Taviſtock.
Sir John Cope, *jun. Knt.*
Francis-Henry Drake, *Esq*;
Aſhburton.
Roger Tuckfield, *Esq*;
Richard Reynell, *Esq*;
Cliffton-Dartmouth-Hardneſs.
John Fowndes, *jun. Esq*;
Joſeph Hern, *Esq*;
Boralſton.
Lawrence Carter, *Esq*;
Horatio Walpole, *jun. Esq*;
Tiverton.
Sir Edward Northey, *Knt.*
Thomas Bere, *Esq*;

Dorſetſhire 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq*;
George Chaffin, *Esq*;
Pool.
Sir William Lewen, *Knt.*
George Trenchard, *Esq*;
Dorcheſter.
Sir Nathanael Napier, *Bar.*
Henry Trenchard, *Esq*;
Lyme-Regis.
John Burridge, *jun. Esq*;
John Henley, Eſq;
Weymouth.
Hon. Daniel Harvey, Eſq;
——— Harriſon, Eſq;
Melcomb-Regis.
William Betts, Eſq;
Thomas Littleton, Eſq;
Bridport.
William Coventry, Eſq;
Peter Walter, Eſq;
Shafton aliâs *Shaftesbury.*
Edward Nicholas, *Esq*;
William Benſon, *Esq*;
Wareham.

Wareham.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Erle, *Esq;*
George Pitt, *Esq;*
Corfe-Caſtle.
Dennis Bond, *Esq;*
William Okeden, *Esq;*

Durham 4.

John Eden, *Esq;*
John Hedworth, *Esq;*
Durham City.
Thomas Conyers, *Esq;*
George Baker, *Esq;*

Eſſex 8.

Sir Richard Child, *Bar.*
Robert Honywood, *Esq;*
Colcheſter.
Sir Iſaac Rebow, *Knt.*
Richard Ducane, *Esq;*
Malden.
Thomas Bramſtone, *Esq;*
Samuel Tuffnel, *Esq;*
Harwick.
Sir Philip Parker, *Bar.*
Thomas Heath, *Esq;*

Glouceſterſhire 8.

Thomas Stephens, *Esq;*
Matthew-Ducy Moreton *Esq;*
Glouceſter-City.
John Snell, *Esq;*
Charles Cox, *Esq;*
Cirenceſter.
Benjamin Bathurſt, *Esq;*
Thomas Maſters, *Esq;*
Tewkesbury.
William Dowdeſwell, *Esq;*
Nicholas Lechmere, *Esq;*

Hampſhire: See Southampton.

Herefordſhire 8.

Sir Hungerford Hoskins, *Bar.*
Richard Hopton, *Esq;*
Hereford-City.
Herbert Weſtphalin, *Esq;*
Thomas Foley, *Esq;*
Lempſter or *Leominſter.*
George Caſwell, *Esq;*
Edward Harley, *Esq;*
Weobly.
John Brich, *Esq;* *Serjeant at Law.*
Charles Cornwal *Esq;*

Hertfordſhire 6.

Sir Thomas-Saunders Seabright, *Bar.*
Ralph Freeman, *Esq;*
St Albans.
William Grimſtone, *Esq,*
William Hale, *Esq;*
Hertford.
Sir Thomas Clerk, *Knt.*
John Boteler, *Esq;*

Huntingdonſhire 4.

Robert Piggot, *Esq;*
John Biggs, *Esq;*
Huntingdon.
Rt. Hon. Edward *Lord* Hinchingbroke
Hon. Sidney Wortley, *alias* Montague, *Esq;*

Kent 10.

Hon. John Fane *Esq;*
William Delaune, *Esq;*
Canterbury-City.
Sir Thomas Hales, *Bar.*
John Hardreſs, *Esq;*
Rocheſter-City.
Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bar.*
Sir John Jennings, *Knt.*
Maidſtone.

Maidſtone.
Sir Thomas Colepepper, *Bar.*
Sir Barnham Ryder, *Knt.*
Queenborough.
Thomas King, *Eſq;*
Philip Jennings, *Eſq;*

Lancaſhire 14.

Sir John Bland, *Bar.*
Richard Shuttleworth, *Eſq;*
Preſton.
Sir Henry Haughton, *Bar.*
Henry Fleetwood, *Eſq;*
Lancaſter.
William Heyſham, *Eſq;*
Doddington Braddy, *Eſq;*
Newton.
Sir Francis Leiceſter, *Bar.*
William Shippen, *Eſq;*
Wigan.
Rt. Hon. James *Earl of* Barrimore.
Sir Roger Bradſhaigh, *Bar.*
Clithero.
Edward Harvey, Eſq;
Thomas Lyſter, Eſq;
Leverpoole.
Sir Thomas Johnſon, *Knt.*
Edward Norris, Eſq;

Leiceſterſhire 4.

Sir Thomas Cave, *Bar.*
Sir Jeffery Palmer, *Bar.*
Leiceſter.
Sir George Beaumont, *Bar.*
James Winſtanley, Eſq;

Lincolnſhire 12.

Sir John Brownlow, *Bar.*
Sir Willoughby Hickman, *Bar.*
Lincoln City.
Sir John Tyrwhit, *Bar.*
Richard Grantham, Eſq;
Boſton.
Richard Wynn, Eſq;
Henry Heron, Eſq;
Great Grimsby.
Sir Robert Chaplin, *Bar.*
Joſeph Banks, Eſq;
Stamford.
Hon. Charles Cecill, Eſq;
Hon. Charles Bertie, Eſq;
Grantham.
Edward Rolt, Eſq;
John Heathcotte, Eſq;

Middleſex 8.

Hon. James Bertie, Eſq;
Hugh Smithſon, Eſq;
Weſtminſter City.
Sir Thomas Croſs, *Bar.*
Edward Wortley, *alias* Montague, Eſq;
City of London.
Sir John Ward, *Knt. and Ald.*
Sir Thomas Scawen, *Knt. and Ald.*
Robert Heyſham, Eſq;
Peter Godfrey, Eſq;

Monmouthſhire 3.

John Morgan *of* Tredegar, Eſq;
Thomas Lewis, Eſq;
Monmouth Town.
William Bray, Eſq;

Norfolk 12.

Hon. Sir Jacob Aſtley, *Knt. and Bar.*
Thomas De Grey, Eſq;
Norwich City.
Waller Bacon, Eſq;
Robert Brittiffs, Eſq;
Lynn Regis.
Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole, Eſq;
Hon. Sir Charles Turner, *Knt.*
Great-Yarmouth.
Horatio Townſhend, Eſq;
George England, Eſq;
Thetford.
Dudley North, Eſq;
John Ward, Eſq;

Caſtleriſing.

Caſtleriſing.
Hon. William Fielding, Eſq;
Charles Churchill, Eſq;

Northamptonſhire 9.

Sir Juſtinian Iſham, *Bar.*
Thomas Cartwright, Eſq;
Peterborough City.
Hon. John Fitz-Williams, Eſq;
Charles Parker, Eſq;
Northampton.
William Wykes, Eſq;
William Wilmer, Eſq;
Brackley.
Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen, Eſq;
Hon. William Egerton, Eſq;
Higham-Ferrars.
Charles Leigh, Eſq;

Northumberland 8.

Rt. Hon. Algernoon *Earl of* Hertford.
Francis Delavall, Eſq;
Newcaſtle upon Tyne.
Sir William Blacket, *Bar.*
William Wrightſon, Eſq;
Morpeth.
Rt. Hon. Henry *Lord Viſc.* Morpeth.
George Carpenter, *jun. Eſq;*
Berwick upon Tweed.
Grey Nevile, *Eſq;*
John Barrington, *alias* Shute, Eſq;

Nottinghamſhire 8.

Francis Willoughby, Eſq;
William Levinz, Eſq;
Nottingham.
John Plumtree, Eſq;
George Gregory, Eſq;
Eaſt-Retford.
John Digby, Eſq;
Thomas White, Eſq;
Newark upon Trent.
Hon. Richard Sutton, Eſq; *Dead.*
Hon. Coniers Darcy, Eſq;

Oxon 9.

James Herbert, Eſq;
Oxon Univerſity.
Sir William Whitlock, *Knt.*
William Bromley, Eſq;
Oxon City.
Sir John Walter, *Bar.*
Thomas Rowney, Eſq;
New-Woodſtock.
Sir Thomas Wheat, *Bar.*
William Clayton, Eſq;
Banbury.
Sir Jonathan Cope *Bar.*

Rutlandſhire 2.

Rt. Hon. Daniel *Lord* Finch.
Hon. John Noel, Eſq;

Salop 12.

Rt. Hon. Henry *Lord Viſc.* Newport.
Sir Robert Corbet, *Bar.*
Salop Town.
Corbet Kynaſton, Eſq;
Andrew Corbet, Eſq;
Bruges alias *Bridgnorth.*
John Weaver, Eſq;
John Whitmore, Eſq;
Ludlow.
Francis Herbert, Eſq;
Humphry Walcot, Eſq;
Great Winlock.
Sir Humphry Briggs, *Bar.*
William Forreſter, Eſq;
Biſhops Caſtle.
Richard Harnage, Eſq;
Charles Maſon, Eſq;

Somersetshire 18.

Sir William Windham, *Bar.*
William Helyar, Esq;
Bristol City.
Sir William Daines, *Knt.*
Joseph Earle, Esq;
Bath City.
Samuel Trotman, Esq;
John Coddrington, Esq;
Wells City.
John Dodd, Esq;
William Piers, Esq;
Taunton.
William Pynsent, Esq;
James Smith, Esq;
Bridgwater.
Hon. George Doddington. Esq;
Thomas Palmer, Esq;
Minehead.
Sir John Trevelian, *Bar.*
James Milner Esq;
Ilchester.
William Bellamy, Esq;
John Hopkins, Esq;
Milbourn-Port.
James Medlycot Esq;
Charles Stanhope, Esq;

Southampton 26.

George Pitt, Esq;
John Wallop, Esq;
Winchester City.
Rt. Hon. Lord William Powlet.
George Bridges, Esq;
Southampton Town.
Thomas Lewis, Esq
Richard Fleming, Esq;
Portsmouth.
Sir Edward Ernley, *Bar.*
Hon. Sir Charles Wager, *Knt.*
Yarmouth.
Sir Theodore Janssen, *Bar.*
Anthony Morgan, Esq;
Petersfield.
Hon Norton Patulett, Esq;
Samuel-Pargitur Fuller, Esq;
Newport, alias *Medena*, in the Isle of *Wight.*
Sir Tristram Dillington, *Bar.*
William Stephens, Esq;
Stockbridge.
Thomas Brodrick, Esq;
Martin Bladen, Esq;
Newton.
Sir Robert Worsley, *Bar.*
James Worsley, Esq;
Christ-Church.
Sir Peter Mew, *Knt.*
Francis Gwynne, Esq;
Lymington.
Sir Joseph Jekyll, *Knt.*
Richard Chaundler, Esq;
Whitchurch.
Hon. George Carpenter, Esq;
Thomas Vernon, Esq;
Andover.
Hon. James Brudenell, Esq;
William Guidott, Esq;

Staffordshire 10.

Rt. Hon. Henry *Lord* Paget.
William Ward Esq;
Litchfield City,
Walter Chetwynd, Esq;
Samuel Hill, Esq;
Stafford.
Walter Chetwynd, Esq;
William Chetwynd, Esq;
Newcastle under Line.
Sir Bryan Broughton, *Bar.*
Crew Offley, Esq;
Tamworth.
Samuel Bracebridge, Esq;
William Inge. Esq;

Suffolk 16.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.*
Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.*
Ipswich.
Sir William Thompson, *Knt.*
William Churchill, Esq;

Dunwich.
Sir Robert Rich, *Bar.*
Charles Long, Eſq;
Orford.
Sir Edward Turner, *Knt.*
Clement Corrance, Eſq;
Aldborough.
Sir Henry Johnſon, *Knt.*
William Johnſon, Eſq;
Sudbury.
Sir Harvey Elwes, *Bar.*
Thomas Weſtern, Eſq;
Eye.
Edward Hopkins, Eſq;
Thomas Smith, Eſq;
St Edmondsbury.
Rt. Hon. Carr *Lord* Hervey.
Aubrie Porter, Eſq;

Surry 14.

Rt. Hon. Henry *Lord* Guernſey.
Thomas Onſlow, Eſq;
Southwark.
Sir Fiſher Tench, *Bar.*
John Lade, Eſq;
Blechingly.
George Evelyn, Eſq;
William Clayton, Eſq;
Ryegate.
William Jordan, Eſq;
James Cocks, Eſq;
Guilford.
Denzil Onſlow, Eſq;
Morgan Randyl, Eſq;
Gatton.
Hon. Paul Docminique, Eſq;
William Newland, Eſq;
Haſlemere
Sir Nicholas Carew, *Bar.*
Sir Montague Blundell, *Bar.*

Suſſex 20.

Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, Eſq;
Speaker.
James Butler, Eſq;
Chicheſter City.
Sir Roger Farrington, *Bar.*
Thomas Miller, Eſq;
Horſham.
Hon. Arthur Ingram, Eſq;
Arthur Ingram, Eſq;
Midhurſt.
Lord Viſcount Brodrick.
William Knight, Eſq;
Lewes.
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
John-Morley Trevor, Eſq;
New Shoreham.
Sir Gregory Page, *Bar.*
Nathanael Gould, Eſq;
Bramber.
Sir Richard Gough, *Knt.*
Edward Minſhull, Eſq;
Steyning.
John Pepper, Eſq;
William Wallis, Eſq;
Eaſt Grinſted.
Rt. Hon. Richard *Lord Viſcount* Shannon.
John Coniers, Eſq;
Arundel.
Hon. Henry Lumley, Eſq;
Micklethwaite, Eſq;

Warwickſhire 6.

Andrew Archer, Eſq;
William Peyto, Eſq;
Coventry City.
Sir Thomas Samwell, *Bar.*
Adolphus Oughton, Eſq;
Warwick.
Doddington Grevile, Eſq;
William Colemore, *jun.* Eſq;

Weſtmorland 4.

James Grahme, Eſq;
Daniel Wilſon, Eſq;
Apulby.
Sir Richard Sandford, *Bar.*
Thomas Lutwyche, Eſq;

Wiltſhire 34.

Sir Richard How, *Bar.*
Robert Hyde, Eſq;
City of New Sarum.
Francis Swanton, Eſq;
Edmund Lambert, Eſq;
Wilton.
John London, Eſq;
Thomas Pitt, *jun.* Eſq;
Downeton.
Gyles Eyre, Eſq;
Charles Longville, Eſq;
Hindon.
Reynold Calthorpe, Eſq;
George Wade, Eſq;
Heitesbury.
Edward Aſh, Eſq;
William Aſh, Eſq;
Weſtbury.
Rt. Hon. George *Lord* Carbery.
Charles Allanſon, Eſq;
Calne.
Sir Orlando Bridgman, *Bar.*
Richard Chiſwell, Eſq;
Devizes.
Joſiah Diſton, Eſq;
Francis Eyles, Eſq;
Chippenham.
Sir John Eyles, *Bar.*
Gyles Earle, Eſq;
Malmesbury.
Sir John Ruſhout, *Bar.*
Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq,
Cricklade.
Sir Thomas Read, *Bar.*
Jacob Sawbridge, *Eſq;*
Great Bedwin.
Stephen Biſſe, Eſq;
William Sloper, Eſq;
Lurgerſhall,
Hon. John Webb, Eſq;
John-Ivory Talbot, *Eſq;*
Old Sarum.
Sir William Strickland, *Bar.*
Robert Pitt, *Eſq;*
Wotton-Baſſet.
Sir James Long, *Bar.*
William Northey, *Eſq;*
Marlborough.
Sir William Humphreys, *Knt. and Bar.*
Gabriel Roberts, *Eſq;*

Worceſterſhire 9.

Sir John Packington, *Bar.*
Thomas Vernon, *Eſq;*
Worceſter City.
Samuel Swift, *Eſq;*
Thomas Wylde, *Eſq;*
Droitwich.
Richard Foley, *Eſq;*
Edward Jefferies, *Eſq;*
Eveſham.
John Rudge, *Eſq;*
John Deacle, *Eſq;*
Bewdley.
Gray-James Grove.

Yorkſhire 30.

Rt. Hon. Henry *Lord Viſc.* Down.
Sir Arthur Kay, *Bar.*
York City.
Sir William Robinſon, *Bar.*
Tobias Jenkins, *Eſq;*
Kingſton upon Hull.
Rt. Hon. Sir William St. Quintin, *Bar.*
Nathanael Rogers, *Eſq;*
Knaresborough.
Rt. Hon. Harry *Earl of* Montrath.
Robert Hitch, *Eſq;*
Scarborough.
William Thompſon, *Eſq;*
John Hungerford, *Eſq;*
Rippon.
Rt. Hon. Chriſtopher *Lord Viſc.* Caſtlecomer.
Rt. Hon. John Aiſlabie, *Eſq;*
Richmond.
Hon. Harry Mordaunt, *Eſq;*
John York, *Eſq;*

Heydon.
William Pultney, *Esq*;
Hugh Cholmley, *Esq*;
Borough-Bridge.
Sir Richard Steel, *Knt.*
Thomas Wilkinson, *Esq*;
Malton.
Hon. Thomas Wentworth, *Esq*;
Thomas Wentworth, *jun. Esq*;
Thirsk.
Thomas Frankland, *Esq*;
Thomas Pitt, *Esq*;
Aldborough.
William Jessop, *Esq*;
William Monson, *Esq*;
Beverley.
Sir Charles Hotham, *Bar.*
† *Sir* Michael Wharton, *Knt.*
Northallerton.
Cholmondeley Turner, *Esq*;
Leonard Smelt, *Esq*;
Pontefract.
Sir William Lowther, *Bar.*
Hugh Bethell, *Esq*;

Barons of the Cinque-Ports 16.

Port of Hastings.
Archibald Hutchinson, *Esq*;
Henry Pelham, *jun. Esq*;
Port of Dover.
Hon. Mathew Aylmer, *Esq*;
Philip Papillion, *Esq*;
Port of Sandwich.
Sir Henry Oxenden, *Bar.*
Sir Thomas D'Aeth, *Bar.*
Port of Hyeth.
Sir Samuel Lennard, *Bar.*
Jacob Desboverie, *Esq*;
Port of New-Romney.
Rt. Hon. Edward *Lord Viscount* Sonds.
Sir Robert Furneſs, *Bar.*
Town of Rye.
Sir John Norris, *Knt.*
Philip Gibbon, *Esq*;
Town of Winchelsea.
Hon. George Bubb, *Esq*;
Robert Bristow, *Esq*;
Town of Seaford.
Sir William Ashburnham, *Bar.*
George Naylor, *Esq*;

WALES 24.

Anglesby 2.

Owen Meyrick, *Esq*;
Beaumaris.
Hon. Henry Bertie, *Esq*;

Brecon 2.

Sir Edward Williams, *Knt.*
Town of Brecon.
Roger Jones, *Esq*;

Cardigan 2.

Lewis Pryse, *Esq*; *Expell'd, and no Writ order'd.*
Town of Cardigan.
Stephen Parry, *Esq*,

Caermarthen 2.

Sir Thomas Stepney, *Bar.*
Town of Caermarthen.
Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

Carnarvan 2.

John Griffith, *Esq*;
Town of Carnarvan.
Thomas Wynne, *Esq*;

Denbigh 2.

Watkin Williams, *Esq*;

Town

Town of Denbigh.
John Roberts, *Esq*;

Flint 2.

Sir Roger Moſtyn, *Bar.*
Town of Flint.
Sir John Conway, *Bar.*

Glamorgan 2.

Sir Charles Kemys, *Bar.*
Town of Cardiffe.
Sir Edward Stradling, *Bar.*

Merioneth 1.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

Montgomery 2.

Edward Vaughan, *Esq*;
Town of Montgomery.
John Pugh, *Esq*;

Pembroke 3.

Sir Arthur Owen, *Bar.*
Town of Pembroke.
Thomas Ferrers, *Esq*;
Town of Haverford-Weſt.
John Barlow, *Esq*;

Radnor 2.

Sir Richard Fowler, *Bar.*
Town of New Radnor.
Thomas Lewis, *jun. Esq*;

SCOTLAND 45.

Shire of **Aberdeen.**

Sir Alexander Cumming, *Knt.*

Shire of **Air.**

John Montgomery, *Esq*;

Shire of **Argyle.**

Sir James Campbell, *Bar.*

Shire of **Bamf.**

Alexander Abercromby, *Esq*;

Shire of **Berwick.**

Hon. George Baillie, *Esq*;

Shires of **Bute** *and* **Caithneſs.**

Sir Robert Gordon, *Knt. and Bar.*

Shires of **Nairn** *and* **Cromarty.**

Alexander Urquhart, *Esq*;

Shire of **Dumbarton.**

Hon. John Campbell, *ſen. Esq*;

Shire of **Dumfries.**

Sir William Johnſtoun, *Bar.*

Shire of **Edinburgh.**

John Baird, *jun. Esq*;

Shire of **Elgin.**

Alexander Grant, *Esq*;

Shire of **Fife.**

Sir John Anſtruther, *Bar.*

Shire

Shire of Forfar.

James Scott, *jun. Esq;*

Shire of Hadington.

Hon. John Cockburn, *jun. Esq;*

Shire of Invernels.

John Forbes, *Esq;*

Shire of Kincardin.

James Scott, *Esq;*

Shires of Kinross and Clacmanan.

William Douglas, *jun Esq;*

Stewartry of Kirkudbright.

Alexander Murray, *Esq;*

Shire of Lanerk.

James Lockhart, *Esq;*

Shire of Linlithgow.

Sir James Cunningham, *Bar.*

Shires of Orkney and Zetland.

James Moody, *jun. Esq;*

Shire of Peebles.

Alexander Murray, *Esq;*

Shire of Perth.

Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray, *jun.*

Shire of Renfrew.

Sir Robert Polluck, *Knt. and Bar.*

Shire of Ross.

Lieuteuant-General Charles Ross.

Shire of Roxborough.

William Douglas, *Esq;*

Shire of Selkirk.

John Pringle, *Esq;*

Shire of Stirling.

Mungo Haldane, *Esq;*

Shire of Sutherland.

Sir William Gordon, *Bar.*

Shire of Wigtoun.

Hon. John Stewart, *Esq;*

City of Edinburgh.

Sir George Warrender, *Bar.*

Burghs of { Kirkwall, Week, Dornock, Dingwall, Taine. } Robert Munro, *Esq;*

Burghs

Burghs of	Fortroſe, Inverneſs, Nairn, Forreſs.	*Hon.* William Stuart, *Eſq;*
Burghs of	Elgin, Cullen, Bampf, Inverury, Kintore.	John Campbell, *Eſq;*
Burghs of	Aberdeen, Inverbervy, Montroſe, Aberbrothock, Brochine.	John Middleton, *Eſq;*
Burghs of	Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, St. Andrews.	Patrick Haldane, *Eſq;*
Burghs of	Craill, Killrennie, Anſtruther-Eaſter, Anſtruther-Weſter, Pittenweem.	Philip Anſtruther, *Eſq;*
Burghs of	Dyſert, Kirkaldie, Kingherne, Bruntiſland,	*Hon.* William Kerr, *Eſq;*
Burghs of	Innerkithen, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culroſs, Stirling.	Henry Cunningham, *jun.* *Eſq;*
Burghs of	Glaſgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dumbarton.	Daniel Campbell, *Eſq;*

Burghs of	Hadington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh.	*Sir* David Dalrymple, *Bar.*
Burghs of	Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, Lanerk.	*Hon.* George Douglas, *Esq;*
Burghs of	Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lockmaben, Kirkudbright.	Alexander Ferguſon, *Esq;*
Burghs of	Wigtoun, New Galloway, Stranraver, Whitehern.	Patrick Vance, *Bar.*
Burghs of	Air, Irwin, Rothesay, Campbletoun, Inverary.	Charles Oliphant, *Esq; M. D.*

Lords Spiritual and Temporal — 219

Commons — — — — 558

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F I N I S.